THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

IMPENDING REVOLUTION IN SAN DOMINGO.

Proclamation of Cabral.

Governor Hoffman on Bribery.

The Brooklyn Gas Explosion.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

CABRAL'S FURY.

The Impending Revolution in San Domingo—Fiery Proclamation of the Insurgent Chief.

The following letter from the American Consul, at St. Thomas, inclosing what he presumes to be a proclamation from the adherents of Cabal, has been received by the State Department:—

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, ST. THOMAS, W. I., Jan. 13, 1871.—Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, Washington, U. S.—Sir:—I have the honor to enclose herewith a proclamation, with translation hastily made, purporting to be issued by 1000 patriots of the republic of St. Domingo, denunciatory of the President of the United States and of the annexation of St. Domingo to the United States. It is the most outrageous of the series of proclamations issued by Cabral and his mercenary ring of followers here in St. Thomas. It was placed in my hands but a few moments since, and as the New York steamer is already in and sails this evening, I can give but little information respecting its origin or history. This much I know, however. A package of them was received this afternoon per packet from Curacoa, where they were probably printed, and where all Cabral's proclamations heretofore have been printed by Messrs. Crime & Lacroix. The first named is Cabral's agent in this city, which is enough to say of him, and Lacroix is an exile from Porto Rico, a notorious intriguer and conspirater, and one of the leading spirits of the Cabral ring of this island. The proclamation was probably written in St. Thomas, sent to Curacoa and printed and returned here. This last I conclude from the fact that time has not elapsed for it to have gone from Hayti or St. Domingo to Curacoa, be printed, and come here. It is dated the 1st of January, 1871. It requires eight or nine days to go from Hayti to Curacoa, and five or six days from Curacoa to this city. I might have concluded it was printed here, for the imprint is somewhat like the *Tidenda;* but Crime was seen to get the package from the local Post Office, and the one sent was got from him at the moment he opened the package. By late advices from Porto Plata everything is reported quiet in St. Domingo. I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

THOMAS J. BRADLEY, Consul.

THE REVOLUTIONARY PROCLAMATION.

To arms, Dominicans! to arms! The sword of treason once more hanging over our heads, like the sword of Damocles, threatens to cut down the tree of our independence by the roots. Ulysses Grant, the gratuitous enemy of our liberties, the accomplice of Baez, that new Aristabulus who only desires power in order to stain himself with every kind of crime; Ulysses Grant, the worthy successor of Adams and Polk, the immortal trumpeter of the Monroe doctrine, still insists on traitorously becoming master of our country, the native land of Pina Sanches, Perez, and Meela, in order to convert it into an inheritance for his legions of Yankees, those modern Dortans, who will come to impose upon a free people the sad fate which in ancient times fell to the lot of the Messenians and Laconians. Lying, wheedling, and bribery have not yet been able to complete the two-thirds of favorable votes which are required in the Senate at Washington for the realization of this wicked plan, and already the filibusters who are ripening it, in connection with a handful of Dominican traitors, are congratulating themselves, through a salaried press, with the hope that the conquerors of Lee will not fail to keep the rudest elements of Dominican society aloof from all interference with the material progress of the country. And do you know, sons of Auguste and Fabre, what those terrible words signify? They contain a sentence of condemnation and death against us all. They announce to us the sad future that awaits us, if we suffer the flag of the cross to be lowered and permit that of the Stars and Stripes to be raised in its stead. What matters it to us that after annexation has been consummated the natural wealth of the country will not be neglected, or that the magnificent roads, bays, and ports which cause it to be so much coveted will cease to be deserted waters, if we consider that, as rude elements, we shall be excluded with fire and sword from the benefits of that material progress which Baez and his cutthroats hold out to us? What benefits are the Creek Indians now deriving from the progress of Tennessee, their native country, driven as they were from it by the bloodthirsty soldiers of the inexorable Jackson? What benefit are the Winnebagoes deriving from the advancement of Indiana, when they were driven from their ancient homes by the soldiers of Scott? What do the Cherokees gain by their country's now being an emporium where the soil on which they were born was cruelly taken from them by the inhuman Pickens? Finally, what do the Texans gain by the transformation of their country, when they can only see it from a distance? And what reason have we to expect to be more fortunate than the Creeks, the Winnebagoes, the Cherokees and the Texans? Let us not be deceived, Dominicans, like those primitive inhabitants of North America. We shall also be dispossessed by the Yankees of our lands, our rights and our liberties, and alas for the conquered when we appeal to arms to regain those lost benefits! Treated, then, like rude elements, who shall be driven with fire and sword from our country, tormented by the remorse of having opened her gates to the foreigners But there is yet time, sons of Auguste and Febre, to avoid the evil which threatens us. Grant asks of Congress the power of sending a commission to come and make arrangements with the Judas who govern us for the sale of our country for a mess of pottage. Let us take up arms before this comes to pass, and let us hurl forever from the seat of power the vulgar tyrant who is oppressing and betraying us. To arms, Dominicans, to arms! Public opinion is not with the traitors. They are treading on the combustibles which they have piled up with their violence and cruelty, and these combustibles will convert the republic into an immense funeral pile, as soon as Cabral shall fire his first shot at Azua de Compostella. Let us precipitate events. Let us plunge at once into revolution. To arms, then, to arms! When Grant's bargainers reach our shores, instead of finding a nation of buffoons ready to forge themselves the chains of their slavery, let them meet a nation of freemen resolved to perish in order to preserve the sacred treasure of their independence.

To arms, Dominicans, to arms!

A THOUSAND PATRIOTS.

CIBI, Jan. 1, 1871.

BRIBES AND WAGERS.

The Use of Money at Elections—Recommendations of a Constitutional Amendment.

The Governor of New York has sent to the State Senate the following message:—

To the Legislature:

Intelligent and fair-minded men of all parties agree that one of the greatest evils of the times connected with elections is the corrupt use of money to influence the votes of electors. All laws and measures which aim at establishing purity in elections will fail in their purpose if they fall short of this one great evil. Registry laws, no matter how stringent, do not prove effective. No power can guard the ballot-boxes to any purpose if the men whose constitutional privilege it is to vote are to be influenced in the exercise of that privilege by the corrupt use of money. In all countries the purchase and sale of offices, civil or military, is prolific of evil. In a republic like ours the purchase and sale of voters and of votes endanger the whole organization and structure of the government. It cannot be disputed that all through the State nominations to office, Federal and State, are often bestowed upon men for the reason, and the only reason, that they will indulge in lavish expenditure of money to secure success. Money, not merit, secures nominations and controls results. It is a fact too general and too apparent to be denied that large amounts are expended by candidates for office at every election for other than honest and lawful election expenses; that they are directly applied to the purpose of corrupting and debauching the electors, and very often to the almost open purchase of votes. This pernicious and dangerous practice is not peculiar to cities and villages; it pervades the whole State; scarcely a neighborhood is exempt from it. It is practised with entire impunity, because, under the existing Constitution and laws, the wrong-doers know very well they cannot be convicted or punished. We shall never have pure elections until we strike out the root of the evil. Public opinion cannot be concentrated with sufficient force against the wrong to correct it. What is absolutely necessary is that some men, who seek their own advancement by corrupting their fellows, should be convicted and punished as criminals. It is far more important to punish those men who tempt and corrupt than him who, being tempted, yields and falls. Under our present constitution, laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage persons who may be convicted of bribery, larcery, or of any infamous crime; and for depriving persons who may make wagers upon the result of any election of the right of voting at such election. And this is all that can be done under the existing provisions of the Constitution, which needs to be amended in this respect. Resolutions proposing amendments passed the Senate and Assembly in 1853, but failed to receive the assent of the Legislature chosen at the next election of Senators.

I respectfully recommend the adoption of these resolutions by the present Legislature, with such modifications, if any, as to them may seem proper, so that the next Legislature, (a new Senate being chosen next November) may act upon them, and, as I trust they will do, concur in them and send them for approval to the people. JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

THE BROOKLYN GAS EXPLOSION.

Full Particulars—One Man Killed and Two Missing—Great Destruction of Property.

The New York *Post* of last evening says:—

The explosion of the works of the Brooklyn Gas Company has been already reported. The following full particulars of the affair have since been obtained:—

In one of the yards of the company, bounded by Plymouth, Water, and Gold streets, three large holders or tanks are stationed, two of which at the time of the accident were filled with gas. These holders are divided into two sections—upper and lower—and when lowered they lap together; the sections are raised by chains running through wheels placed above.

The large tank, fronting on Gold street, has been out of order for some weeks, and is said to have contained no gas. This morning one of the supports of the structure gave way, and the upper section of the tank fell with great force. Workmen were immediately sent to the place and began pumping air into the upper section for the purpose of raising it. During the progress of the work, it is supposed, some of the wheels became clogged. The pressure of air already in the holder was very great, and at this critical moment one of the girders of the structure snapped asunder, causing one of the massive iron pillars of the work to give way.

The engine room and boilers of the works are situated under ground, and the engineer, who was below at the time of the accident, hearing the noise overhead, rushed up to inquire its cause. Almost as soon as he reached the ground the iron column fell upon him and crushed him into a shapeless mass.

The iron pillar then tottered over and fell upon the top of the tank on Water street, crushing it completely in. This tank was filled with gas, which escaped in a great volume, and coming in contact with the flames from the engine room, exploded with a terrible force. The flames shot to a height of over two hundred feet, and the noise of the explosion was plainly heard for a great distance.

The report caused a slight panic in the public school close by, but the efforts of the teachers succeeded in preserving order and quieting the fears of the pupils. Six tenement-houses on Gold street and three on Water street, on the same block, were shattered as if by an earthquake. The windows were blown out and the plastering loosened from the walls and ceilings. A fire broke out in one of the tenements on Gold street, and caused considerable damage.

The people living in the shattered dwellings have been busy since the accident removing the furniture from their homes, and their condition is truly pitiable. The buildings are all the property of the gas company. The damage by the explosion is estimated at $150,000. This is the third time within a recent period that explosions have occurred on the premises. A rigid investigation will soon be made. A watchman, John Harley, and a laborer named Reed are missing, and believed to be under the ruins. The firemen and police are now engaged in clearing away the rubbish, with the view of recovering the bodies.

WRECKERS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Fighting for Plunder—Scenes About the Wreck of the Steamer McGill—Theft and Brutality.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of January 23 says:—The T. L. McGill disaster, which occurred a week ago last night, is fresh in the minds of our readers. Charles Foster, the mate of the McGill, with six of the deck hands, remained with the freight to protect and guard it until the underwriter agents could reach the place. The remainder of the McGill's crew came to the city some days ago, and passed on to their several homes. Last Monday and Tuesday skiffs propelled by negroes and white men made their appearance about the wreck, and began to carry off everything and anything that could be got out. Like hungry vultures, hunting carrion, they hourly increased in number, until thirty or forty were at work pillaging, stealing, and ransacking from among the debris of the smoking hulk.

At the same time crowds of vicious-looking persons, black and white, gathered around the uninjured freight pile on the shore, and the men in charge of it began to imagine they were after no good; in fact, they grew somewhat uneasy in their minds concerning their own safety. Their alarm was increased at nightfall, for then hideous faces could be seen peeping at intervals from behind fence corners and bushes in the vicinity. Toward midnight they were startled by a rifle shot, the ball of which whistled in close proximity to their ears. Every mother's son of them darted behind an oat pile, just in time to save themselves from half-a-dozen shots, which followed the first in quick succession. Voices—strange, sepulchral voices—next yelled to the guardsmen, "Take the river! take the river!" But the boatmen fired at the rascals, held them at bay, and built barricades of oats and corn piles and pork barrels.

Next day Mr. S. F. Belcher, the Sheriff of Tunica county, was sent to for assistance. A deputy and six men went to reinforce the guard. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday nights the robbers gathered in increased numbers, and kept up a desultory firing, like skirmishing in the front of an army. In one of these attacks the horse of the sheriff's deputy received a bullet, but no other harm was done, except that the oat and corn-bag barricades were well perforated by bullet-holes. The sheriff and mate, with their forces, fired numerous volleys at the scoundrels, some of which, it is thought, struck the thieves. At all events they failed to come to time, though when Captain Barnard, the underwriter from St. Louis, reached the scene, he deemed it wise to arm himself at once. A double-barreled gun, well charged with buckshot, caused his interviewers to keep a respectful distance and maintain a civil bearing. The freight was all got off on the Cheek, except a part that was surreptitiously spirited off in spite of the efforts of the guardsmen. Captain Barnard remained at the wreck to see if other property cannot be saved.

PARIS UNDER FIRE.

Fearful Scenes in the Streets.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* in Paris, in a letter of the 8th, says there can be no doubt of the resolution of the people to resist to the last:—

"They will resist far longer than any one could have supposed. When I last wrote to you on this subject I stated that Paris could hold out certainly to the 1st of February, and probably for a longer period. But I think I may now say with tolerable certainty that Paris is good for the 1st of March. It is beyond all expectation, and I confess I am surprized; but it is no more than members of the Government have again and again predicted in my hearing for many weeks past.

"The bombardment still goes on, but with an effect, moral and physical, so small that any description of it would sound almost like bravado. That there have been deaths, and that there has been destruction, it is impossible to deny; and death and destruction are always terrible to witness. But for the object which the Prussians have in view the prodigious cannonade with which Paris has been visited might as well have been a salvo of champagne bottles. The only practical result of the bombardment which I can find is one jest the more for the little boys of Paris. When they see a man or a woman particularly well dressed—say a man glorious in furs that argue an extraordinary care of his person—they cry out 'flat, flat! a shell, a shell, a plat ventre! Down on your faces.' The man, gorgeous in fur, falls flat on the ground—perhaps in the gutter—and the Parisian urchin rejoices with exceeding great joy.

"The Prussian shells have burst upon the gardens of the Luxemburg, upon the Invalides, upon the Observatory, upon the boulevard and street which take their name from the hottest of all hot places—the Boulevard d'Enfer. But most of all they seem to converge upon the Pantheon, for it appears that the Prussians have an idea that here is a powder magazine. There is not a grain of powder in the Pantheon—only hundreds of women and scores of men praying to Sainte Genevieve to save Paris—though the blessed virgin of Nanterre seems to hear them not. This quarter of the town begins to be deserted, for it is dangerous. A cantiniere is in her bed, sound asleep, and dreaming doubtless of her gallant regiment; a shell kills her in her sleep. A dozen people are drinking at a cabaret; a shell comes to scatter them. A mother is sitting at her table with her two daughters; a shell smashes into the room, but does them no harm. In a house hard by it bursts on two babies in their cradles; the mother rushes in terror-stricken, and swoons with joy to find that her babes are unhurt. In one of the houses some soldiers are cooking their dinner; a shell comes tumbling into the pot, and the dinner is dissipated, but the soldiers are untouched. In another house a celebrated painter is working at his easel; a shell plunges into his studio, destroys his pictures, but does him no bodily harm. A cab jogs along the streets in the lazy fashion peculiar to French cabs. It contains two ladies, and if the coachman had been a little more active it need not now be recorded that one was killed and the other only frightened. Frightened! People may well be frightened at such personal experiences; but Paris, nevertheless, is comparatively indifferent, and the psychological moment is not come, nor is it at hand. So much life has been destroyed that a few lives more or less can make no great difference; and so much property—valuable property—has suffered destruction around Paris that more waste and destruction can produce little effect. We have become seasoned to suffering—hardened."

LIFE INSURANCE.

Verdict Against a Company—Important Precedent.

Thomas Jones, of Newark, N. J., brought a suit in the Kings County Supreme Court, before Judge Pratt, against the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company, for the recovery of a policy amounting to $2000, obtained by Isaac Newning, also of Newark, in favor of Jones. The latter kept a liquor saloon. Newning got into his debt to the amount of $1300, and the policy was accepted in payment. The defense contended that Newning was a confirmed drunkard, and died from the direct effects of liquor. It was therefore held that the policy had been vitiated. The case being given to the jury, they rendered a verdict for $1472·85, including interest, in favor of the plaintiff.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Saturday, Jan. 28, 1871.

The series of snow-storms during the past week have created many obstructions to travel and traffic and ,hereby caused a temporary lull in most departments of trade. Supplies of Western products and the manufactures of States North and West have been greatly exhausted, causing a temporary advance in prices. The Money Market has been more or less affected by this derangement in business, and there is perhaps less demand for money. But the feature is only temporary and will give place to a somewhat violent reaction when the impediments to traffic referred to are removed. Call loans are easy at 5½@6½ per cent., and first class discounts at 7@8 per cent.

Gold is quiet and steady, ranging from 110½@110⅝, closing at the latter at noon.

Government bonds are less active, and the old issues show a slight decline in prices from yesterday's closing figures.

Stocks were active and steady. Sales of State 6s, first series, at 103⅝, and new City 6s at 101.

Reading Railroad sold at 49¼@3-16; Pennsylvania at 62½; Camden and Amboy at 116; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 46½; Philadelphia and Erie at 27⅝@27¾; and Catawissa preferred at 38¼@⅜.

In Canal shares we notice sales of Lehigh at 34⅝, and Schuylkill preferred at 17⅛.

Manufacturers' Bank sold at 30.

—Investors will do well to look to the 7 per cent. convertible mortgage bonds of the Catawissa Railroad Company offered by Messrs. D. C. Wharton Smith & Co., of No. 121 South Third street. The small amount of indebtedness on this prominent and now flourishing company certainly gives to the holder of the bond a great guarantee of security. The convertible privilege will likely in time be valuable, as the preferred stock is now quoted at $38 (par $50). On this the company is paying regular 7 per cent. dividends. We predict a speedy placing of this loan.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa 6s 1 se	103¾	300 sh Phil & E R	27⅝
$3000 Pa R 2 mt 6s	102¾	300 do	b60. 27⅝
$4000 N Penna 6s	98	100 do	s60. 27⅝
$2000 Pa & N Y C 7s	92½	100 do	s60 27⅞
$5000 City 6s, New	101	38 sh O C & A R	44⅝
$5000 O C & A 7s	82	2 sh Cam & Am	116
5 sh Penna R	65¼	100 sh Sch Nav Pf	17⅛
70 sh Reading R	49¾	200 sh Leh Na	b5. 34⅛

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 W Chester R 7s	95	100 sh Reading R	49¾
$4000 O C & A R 7s	82	100 sh Pa & E	b2. 27⅜
$5000 Sch N 6s, 82	75¾	100 sh Cat Pf	b60. 38¼
2 sh Cam & A	116	20 sh Cent Trans	60¾

NAHE & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	110¼	11·38 A. M.	110¾
11·00 "	110¾	11·40 "	110¾
11·06 "	110¾	11·42 "	110¾
11·27 "	110¾	12·15 P. M.	110¾
11·30 "	110¾	12·35 "	110¾
11·31 "	110½	12·40 "	110¾

SECOND EDITION

CABLE WAR NEWS.

The Revolt in Paris.

Attack on the Hotel de Ville.

Many Rioters Killed and Wounded.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Indian Investigation.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Indian Bureau Investigation.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The sub-committee of the Committee on Appropriations continue their investigations as to the conduct of the Indian Bureau. Last night they examined two merchants of New York with reference to the purchase of goods for the Osage Indians, the object being to ascertain whether extraordinary prices were paid for them. It appeared from their testimony that the goods were sold by them at the lowest market price. General Meigs and Major Bubarry, of the Quartermaster's Department, were examined as to the contracts for transportation, and whether the Indian Department could not have transported the goods under the contract with the War Department. Their testimony was to the effect that this could have been done instead of by special contract.

Naval Constructor Thomas Davidson, Jr., has been detached from special duty in the Bureau of Construction at the Navy Department and ordered to Boston Navy Yard. The orders of Chief Engineer O. H. Lackey to the Ticonderoga have been revoked.

General Hartsuff has forwarded to the War Departments the affidavits of

"Bloody Knife" and "Lean Bear,"

Indian scouts at Fort Buford, Dakotah, concerning the killing of "Going Eagle," a Mandan Indian, by Abel Farwell and an Indian trader. The affair occurred at a trading-post in Montana, near and above the mouth of Milk river, inaccessible in winter. From the affidavit it appears that the Indian struck at the white man twice with a knife before the shot was fired, the difficulty originating in a dispute concerning the ownership of a house. The offenders have not yet been arrested.

Naval Orders.

Assistant Surgeon W. H. H. Michler has been relieved from duty in the Department of Missouri and ordered to the Department of the Platte; Captain Thomas C. Sullivan, Commissary of Subsistence, has been ordered to the Department of the Platte, for duty in connection with the Indians in that department; Lieut.-Colonel H. D. Wallen, 8th Infantry; First Lieutenants W. L. Foulk, 10th Cavalry; George Mitchell, 2d Artillery; Stephen O'Connor, 23d Infantry; James P. Houghey, 21st Infantry; and W. J. Sanborn, 25th Infantry, are relieved from their present duties and ordered to their regiments.

FROM EUROPE.

The Paris Rioting—An Attack Made on the Hotel de Ville.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Despatches dated Paris January 23 say:—At noon yesterday, about two hundred of the most repulsive and villainous-looking ruffians in the city, including a large number of soldiers and the 161st war battalion of the National Guard, marched in a body to the place in front of the Hotel de Ville, uttering revolutionary cries and calling upon the citizens to arm.

Never during the present troubles has a crowd been seen bringing so vividly to mind the horrors of the old French revolution. After gazing on the hideous faces and hearing the hoarse, uncouth voices, it required but a little stretch of the imagination to picture the background, with the reeking knives, the blood stained guillotine, and the female furies of those terrible days.

RESISTANCE.

They occupied the place over an hour without any opposition, singing, shouting, and yelling. In the meantime a small guard of Mobiles and Bretons were drawn up in front of the Hotel de Ville, who stood their ground, avoiding any collision with the mob by all the means in their power.

HOSTILITIES BEGUN.

After 2 o'clock the Adjutant in command, advancing in front of the men on account of a somewhat more threatening demonstration by the crowd, was fired upon and fell, severely wounded in the head and arm.

THE CROWD FIRED UPON.

Immediately on seeing their officer fall the Mobiles fired on the crowd, creating a terrible panic. Unfortunately, a number of persons who had gathered as lookers on, encouraged by the length of time which had elapsed without violence, were drawn up in front of the Hotel de Ville, received the shots of the Mobiles.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

As the crowd fled shrieking, apparently fifty of their number were left on the ground. Afterwards it was ascertained that five were killed, including one woman and two children, and eighteen wounded more or less severely, besides several slighter hurts.

SHOOTING THE MOBILES FROM THE WINDOWS.

At the same moment that the Mobiles fired a number of muskets were discharged from the windows of the houses on the east side of the place occupied by the rioters. Three or four Mobiles fell from the fire, which was unfortunately badly directed. The old casemates above the statue of Henri Quatre were completely riddled with bullets.

FLIGHT OF THE RIOTERS.

After several rounds were fired the Mobiles withdrew from the building, and a large force of National Guards came at double-quick time along the Rue Rivoli, with General Vinoy at their head. As they approached the Hotel de Ville the rioters left the houses and fled before them, the guards, singularly, allowing them to escape without shooting or arresting them.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Mining News.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 27.—Several mines in East Canon, near here, have been sold to Eastern capitalists within the last week. It is said that rich discoveries have been made at Camp Floyd.

There is universal indignation among the miners and capitalists in regard to the removal of Governor Vaughan.

THE FREED FENIANS.

Arrival of Exiled Reinforcements—A Copy of General Burke's Pardon.

The New York *Herald* to-day says:—There was a great and enthusiastic crowd gathered outside of the Cunard dock, at Jersey City, yesterday at noon, to receive the balance of the Irish exiles, who were expected by the steamship Russia, which vessel arrived at her dock at a few minutes past 1 o'clock. A committee of the Tammany Hall Association crossed the ferry with ten carriages, and were in waiting to receive the exiles as soon as the Russia came into the dock. Five other carriages, with O'Donovan Rossa, Captain McClure, Captain Mullady, and John Devoy, of the first detachment of Fenian exiles, arrived in company with Charles Sweeny, of Sweeny's Hotel, expecting to receive here their brothers. Great enthusiasm was manifested as soon as the crowd had ascertained that the exiles were on board. Colonel Roberts and Commissioner Hennessey jumped on board the steamer, and were shown to the saloon in which the exiles were gathered. General Thomas F. Burke stood in the centre, and around him were grouped the other eight exiles, passengers by the Russia, whose names are as follows:—Dr. David Dowling Mulcahy, Dr. Edward Power, William F. Roantree, George Brown, Captain Patrick Lennon, Edmund St. Clare, Patrick Welsh, and Peter Markham. Mrs. Roantree and Mrs. Brown, the latter with two children, accompanied their husbands.

The exiles are

FINE LOOKING, INTELLIGENT MEN,

who seemed to have passed through great privations in prison. They all wore heavy frieze overcoats and had very thick beards. The exiles have resolved to postpone all consideration of the proposed reception and parade for the present, as they are very tired and need rest after their voyage. Thousands visited Sweeny's yesterday, and the police could not repress the excitement or keep the crowd back.

The following is a copy of the pardon granted General Burke, which is similar to those given his comrades:—

THE PARDON.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen and Defender of the Faith, etc.—To all whom these presents shall come, greeting:—Whereas at a special commission of Oyer and Terminer and General Delivery holden at Dublin, in and for the county of Dublin, on the 8th of April, 1867, Thomas F. Burke, late of the United States of America, was in a lawful manner indicted, tried, and found guilty of the crime of high treason, and had sentence of death passed upon him for the same, but afterwards our mercy was extended to the said Thomas F. Burke, and he was by warrant, duly signed, on that behalf, and ordered to be kept in penal servitude for the term of his natural life. And whereas in consideration of some circumstances humbly represented to us on behalf of the said Thomas F. Burke, we have thought fit, on the conditions hereinafter contained and expressed, to extend our royal mercy to the said Thomas F. Burke. Know ye, therefore, that on the conditions hereinafter contained and expressed, we of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by and with the advice and consent of our right trusty and well-beloved cousin and councillor, John Poyntz, Earl Spencer, K. G., our Lieutenant-General and General Governor of that part of our United Kingdom called Ireland, and according to the tenor and effect of our letter, under our royal signature, bearing date at our Court of St. James, the 31st day of December, 1870 in the thirty-fourth year of our reign, and now enrolled in the Record and Writ Office of our High Court of Chancery in Ireland aforesaid, have pardoned, remitted, and released, and by these presents we do pardon, remit, and release the said Thomas F. Burke, or by whatever other names or additions of name, office, and mystery or place the said Thomas F. Burke is known, called or named, or was later known, called, or named, the crime of which he stands convicted as aforesaid, and all and singular convictions and attainders thereupon, and save as hereinafter mentioned, all pains, penalties, and forfeitures thereby by him incurred as aforesaid, or incident or consequent upon the said crime or the commission thereof, or that judgment has thereupon or aforesaid. And our firm peace to him, the said Thomas F. Burke:—We, on the conditions hereinafter contained and expressed, do give and grant by these presents, forbidding that the said Thomas F. Burke, by the justices, sheriffs, escheators, bailiffs, coroners, or other the officers or ministers of us, or heirs and successors, on the occasion may be molested, disturbed in any manner aggrieved for the same, so that on the conditions hereafter contained and expressed the said Thomas F. Burke may stand right in open court if any persons against him should be willing to speak on the occasion aforesaid. And our further will in and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, we do grant that these our letters patent, or the enrolment thereof, shall in all things be firm, good, valid, and effective in the law, and shall be as well to the said justices and sheriffs, escheators bailiffs, and coroners, as to all others, the officers and ministers, a sufficient warrant and discharge in that behalf. Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that these our letters patent and the pardon, remission, and release hereby granted are expressly subject to the calendar months next ensuing the date of these presents. And further, that the said Thomas F. Burke shall forthwith depart out of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and shall remain out of the said United Kingdom for the space of twenty years from the date of these presents. And further, that the said Thomas F. Burke shall not, during the space of twenty years, exercise or attempt, or claim to exercise within the said United Kingdom any capacity, right or privilege of which he was or has been deprived, or which was or has been lost, forfeited, extinguished or suspended by the crime aforesaid; or by reason of his having committed the same crime or been convicted of or adjudged guilty of or sentenced or attainted for such crime.

In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent.

The document was of parchment two by three feet in size, and under wax seal an inch thick by six inches in diameter.

Two of the most distinguished Fenians, John O'Leary and Thomas Clarke Luby, who were expected to have been passengers by the Russia, did not arrive yesterday. They have remained in Europe, and will make Belgium their home for the present. Both of these gentlemen have lived for many years on the Continent, and are proficient in several languages.

DISASTER IN CINCINNATI.

Particulars of the Fallen Building Accident—Five Men Crushed in the Ruins.

The Cincinnati *Times* of Thursday evening says:—

About half-past 10 o'clock this forenoon those who happened to be in the neighborhood of the corner of John and Water streets were startled at hearing a sharp, cracking noise as of breaking immense timbers. This was succeeded by a sweeping crash as of the falling of some large body carrying everything before it; and finally a dull, heavy sound as the body reached the earth—this last being mingled with the piercing screams of human beings who had been thus caught, as it were, in a dead-fall and were enduring intense agony.

Instantly all eyes were turned toward the portable engine manufactory of Lane & Bodley, on the southeast corner of Water & John streets, and almost immediately thereafter a frightened employe of that establishment came running out with the word that the roof of the boiler-shed had fallen in, killing the eight or ten unfortunate men who had been laboring under it.

In a moment crowds of people were noticed running to the scene of the disaster, who, upon their arrival, found that the employes of the establishment had already formed a line and were removing the debris under which their unfortunate companions were writhing in agony. As fast as they were reached they were tenderly taken up and borne into the counting-room of the establishment, where in a very short time medical assistance was on hand, and everything that was possible was done towards alleviating their sufferings.

THE VICTIMS.

At the time the accident took place, eight men were at work in the "shed," as it is called. Of these, three escaped unhurt, and the five remaining ones were all injured badly.

THE ROOF

of the shed was a large one—about sixty by ninety feet—and had been constructed in 1866, under the supervision of one of our best architects. It was supposed to be strong enough to bear the heaviest weight of snow that could possibly fall in this latitude. It has often been covered with much more snow than was lying upon it this morning.

Messrs. Lane & Bodley had been in the habit of setting flasks used in casting upon it, but on this occasion there were fewer of them than usual. The roof had been braced with iron rods, and the only solution that can be given of the disaster is that one of them gave way, and the break having commenced, the weight of the snow brought on the crash.

FIFTH EDITION

Evening Cable Advices.

Sieges Begun and Raised.

Important Capture by the French.

A Godson of the Empress Augusta.

Latest Domestic Affairs.

FROM EUROPE.

Bombardment of Maubeuge.

LONDON, Jan. 27—3·30 A. M.—A despatch received in New York, Jan. 28, at 3 P. M. from Brussels, says the Germans are before Maubeuge and a bombardment is expected. The citizens are preparing to defend the place.

The Siege of Laumiereeh

has been raised. The Prussians are concentrating at

St. Quentin and Amiens,

and have reappeared before Cambrai and occupied Marquion.

A Godson of the Empress Augusta Captured'

The Freeshooters surprised a party of uhlans and captured the godson of the Empress. They refused to exchange him for a French prisoner, and have placed him in a hospital at Cambrai, exposed to the bombardment.

To-day's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28.—The cotton market is firm. The Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association sends the following despatch to the New York Cotton Exchange:—

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27—11·30 A. M.—Cotton—sales for the week, 95,000 bales; exports, 19,000 bales; for speculation, 8000 bales. Stock on hand, 565,000 bales, of which 247,000 are American. Receipts, 73,000, of which 34,000 are American.

Note.—At 2·30 P. M. to-day no despatches of later date than 9·30 P. M. of January 26 had been received by cable for New York Associated Press.]

FROM NEW YORK.

Hearing Before a United States Commissioner.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Augustus Drille, of No. 717 Broadway, and J. P. Martinez, of Wall street, were held for trial by Commissioner Osborne, for selling lottery tickets without license. The former was held in $3000 bail and the latter in $2000.

John J. Lawrence, a letter carrier, detected by means of a decoy letter mailed by Mr. Gales, of the secret service, was to-day committed for embezzlement.

Joseph Edwards and Albert Schneider, arrested on information of J. J. Brooks, of Philadelphia, were charged with selling packages of tobacco to James Ramsey, and placing on them cancelled stamps, and also with conspiring with Ramsey to preserve and return the stamps. Commissioner Osborne held them for trial, each in $5000 bail.

The New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The following items appear in the weekly bank statement published to-day:—

Loans decreased	$573,421
Deposits decreased	584,365
Specie decreased	100,050
Legal-tenders decreased	283,518
Circulation decreased	139,932

FROM THE WEST.

Particulars of the Burning of the Steamer Arthur.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—The steamer Arthur was owned here by Stillwell Powell & Co., John F. Bofinger, and Harry Brolaski. She was valued at $75,000, and insured for $45,000 in Pittsburg, Wheeling, and Cincinnati offices. The owners decline to give the names of the officers. The boilers of the Arthur were nearly new, and were extra heavy, her whole outfit was unusually good, and she was furnished with all required appliances for the safety of life and property.

Burial of Colonel Young at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 28.—The body of Colonel Young, after a short religious service at the Governor's office this forenoon, was escorted to the depot by members of the Legislature, the Board of Equalization, and State officers. The escort to Columbiana county consists of Governor Hayes, Speaker Cunningham, a large committee of the General Assembly, and members of the press. The Legislature has adjourned till Tuesday morning.

SAD DEATH.

An Old Man in Meeting His Daughter Falls Dead at her feet.

Yesterday George McClees, apparently sixty-five or seventy years of age, came from his home at Waynesburg, Chester county, to meet his daughter in Wilmington and escort her to his home.

The lady lives at Princess Anne, Md., and arrived at the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad by the Delaware train at about 4 o'clock, accompanied by her two children. She sat down in the waiting-room, and shortly after Mr. McClees came in and joyfully greeted them. The words of greeting were scarcely spoken when he suddenly tottered, and then sunk down to the floor, and, without a struggle, almost instantly died.

The scene as he lay there, the daughter stricken with grief and terror, bending over him, and the little children sobbing as if their hearts would break, was indescribably sad, and awakened the profoundest sympathy of all who witnessed it.

Dr. Askew was called in and pronounced the case one of enlargement of the heart, and the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Jan. 28.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 ₱ ton.

Seeds—The receipts of Cloverseed are trifling, and small sales were reported at 10¾@11¼c. ₱ pound. Timothy is nominal at $2·25. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·10.

The Flour market is less active, but holders are firm in their views. The demand is mostly from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 1000 barrels including superfine at $5; 100 barrels Ohio extras at $6·75; 200 barrels Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $7@7·50; 500 barrels Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·60; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·50@7·75, and St. Louis do. do. at $8. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·25@5·50. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

There is a firm feeling in the Wheat market, but not much activity. Sales of 200 bushels at $1·55@1·60 for Indiana red; $1·45 for Pennsylvania do.; $1·60@1·65 for Ohio and Indiana amber; and $1·80@1·85 for white. Rye may be quoted at 95@97c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet at the decline; sales of 200 bushels at 80c. for yellow. Oats are unchanged; sales of Pennsylvania and Western at 58@60c. 2000 bushels Canada Barley sold at $1·14; 10,000 bushels do. on private terms. 5000 bushels Canada Barley Malt were taken on secret terms.

Whisky may be quoted at 94c. for Western iron-bound.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

TURN OF THE TIDE.

From the N. Y. Times.

There are unmistakable indications that, for a time at least, the progress of life insurance, as a business, has encountered a check. During ten or twelve years the efforts put forth to popularize the system have been crowned with a success which has astonished the workers themselves. Year after year has written its record of wonderful advances; policies have been piled upon policies; agents have been multiplied until they became like the frogs of Egypt, in other respects than mere numbers; new companies have been extemporized and pushed into the field; old companies have heaped up assets and received vast incomes as the result of public confidence, and everything has gone merry as a marriage bell. The idea of such a thing as halting in this conquering march seems never to have entered the minds of these promoters of life insurance, and he would have been deemed a calumniator who hinted that retrogression was among the possibilities.

But the figures of 1870 will bring a shadow over this delectable dream. The movement has been backward. It is too soon to say how much the diminution will amount to, but the fact that there has been a considerable falling off in the business is clearly foreshadowed by the returns thus far made. We suppose it will be safe to estimate the decrease, in the sum insured, at one hundred million dollars, and in premium income at two or three millions. This falling off in business has not, however, been the uniform experience of all the companies, for some show exceptional prosperity and progress. But, as a whole, the life insurance mania has been checked quite unexpectedly and suddenly.

It was natural enough that the tide should turn, and silly in these sanguine officers and agents to suppose themselves and their schemes lifted above the contingencies inherent in all earthly things. The difficulty is that they are not prepared for the change, and have not taken in sail in time. Having expanded and extended their operations in a most extravagant fashion, the sudden necessity of practicing economy comes upon them with all the force of a new sensation of the unpleasant sort. Thinking that their field was the world, and that all they had to do was to put in the sickle and be happy in the harvesting, the new companies, particularly, have laid their plans for the future most lavishly. The commissions and other expenditures connected with the procurement of new business have been, by a frantic competition, brought up to so high a figure as to make the whistle a costly purchase. The young companies, struggling to reach the point where they might feel that their own lives were insured, have tilted against the rich old offices whose business was worth struggling to retain, and between the two combatants the public have endured a pretty tight embrace. Such a warfare could not be expected to last forever with profit on all sides, and now the breathing spell has come.

This has come about, too, without reference to the failures whose occurrence has recently startled the community. For these failures took place too late to affect the business of 1870. And the fact that they have occurred is only now beginning to have its effect. This force will be felt during the current year, and will justify our prediction as to the relapse of the system from popular favor and confidence. The prestige of immunity from failure, which has been a glory heretofore, has gone. The possibility, nay, the probability, of other financial failures like those of the "Great Western" and the "Farmers' and Mechanics'" will hover like clouds over the future, and either repel persons from insuring, or make them so cautious that none but well-established companies will get their patronage. This is just where the life insurance scheme should land, after so long a season of experiment. If the signs of the times be studied in this sensible light, life insurance may yet prosper; but if the reckless competition, extravagance, and maladministration of the past few years are to continue, there will be thousands in the community made to mourn, and not a few companies brought to bankruptcy.

THE PRICE OF PEACE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There is no confirmation of the recent rumors of the capitulation of Paris. Our despatches bearing upon this important question, though indicating that surrender is contemplated, do not announce that the terms have been agreed upon. That early submission on the part of the Parisians is a foregone conclusion, is admitted on all sides, and interest is no longer excited by consideration of the issue of the siege. Public anticipation advanced beyond that point, and it is the price of peace which is now discussed. When Paris falls the French defense fails. This is so clearly apparent that there are actually found French politicians willing to acknowledge it and bold enough to discuss with the German who dictates it the cost of failure to France.

Negotiations for the surrender of Paris have certainly been begun at Versailles. M. Jules Favre delays his trip to London, evidently assuming that attendance on the conference there is a matter of secondary importance, and halts at Versailles to talk with Bismarck of terms of surrender, and, better and wiser still, of peace. The German Premier, and indeed the whole German people, remain inexorable in the demand for Alsace and Lorraine. This was, of course, to be expected, and we may safely assume that the despatch which enumerates this among the conditions insisted upon is thus far correct, and that no abatement on this point will result from the interview between M. Favre and Count Bismarck.

But temporary possession of the Champagne province and the Paris forts, it is said, is to be insisted upon as pledge for the payment of the war expenses. These are bitter and humiliating terms, against which the French naturally protest in feeble and ineffective words. The terms are harsh, the demands positive, and dictated perhaps by might rather than right; but dismissing all sentimental considerations, and regarding them with cold, judicial, and unprejudiced vision, who shall declare them unjust? Doubtless all of us would rather see Germany magnificently generous in this hour of her great triumph, because of the good to France, the glory to herself which magnanimity would now confer; but in view of her grave provocation, her exhausting efforts, her unqualified triumph, she has excuses for insisting on terms which will forever secure her peace and safety. It is a great penalty which France is called upon to pay for past crimes in disturbing European peace; but because it goes far toward securing the future tranquillity of the Continent, Germany is justified in enforcing the punishment.

The negotiations now pending cannot, we imagine, end otherwise than in the surrender of Paris. There remains hardly a doubt of its helpless condition. The army, the Government itself, is demoralized, and only the patient and enduring people appear to have maintained their resolution and borne in dogged silence their great privations. Let us hope for their sakes that the hour of relief will not be deferred in the mistaken zeal of French leaders for French honor. That is no longer at stake. There can be no deeper humiliation in reserve for them than that into which criminal and imbecile Governments have dragged them.

1872.

From Harper's Weekly.

The formation of Grant Clubs in the city of New York is a significant sign of the tendency of opinion in the Republican party. It shows that the conviction of the renomination of the President is so strong that gentlemen are willing to pronounce for him, thereby prejudicing their chances with any other possible candidate. There is, indeed, no other serious candidacy, and the reason undoubtedly is that the administration of General Grant is felt to be, upon the whole, honest, efficient, and satisfactory. It certainly has not lacked criticism from its friends, in which we have borne a part; but its great merit is that it has practically persuaded the great mass of intelligent American citizens that it seeks unostentatiously and economically the public welfare. A certain good sense has presided over it throughout; and attacked with a rancor which from its extravagance has been often ludicrous, it has yet maintained its even way, and has quietly lived down a great many imposing accusations.

Indeed, a feeble Republican administration would be more trusted by the country than any Democratic administration whatever. For the permanent fact in the political situation which is universally seen and pondered is that the Democratic party is the party which sneers at the war and the victory of the Union, and which steadily honors the cause and the leaders of the Rebellion. It is by Democratic votes that General Blair, who would have relinquished the victory in which he took part, is elected to the Senate. It is by Democratic votes that a portrait of General Lee is ordered by the Virginia Senate, and a portrait of General Thomas is declined. It is by Democratic papers that General Longstreet is decried, because he did not persist in his hostile attitude to the Government. It is by Democratic papers, in fine, that Rebels are extolled, and the great results of the war are belittled. Meanwhile the leaders of that party are seen to be substantially unchanged. The old Copperhead element is supreme. The party orators and papers cry out against Republican extravagance and corruption, while in the government of the city of New York the whole country beholds an illustration of Democratic economy and honesty!

There is, therefore, and most justly, in the great popular heart of this country, a profound distrust of the Democratic party. If a man thinks the taxes heavy, he sees that the dominant party has both diminished the debt and reduced taxation, and he asks himself whether he can fairly expect any speedier relief from the party whose last declared policy was virtually repudiation. He looks at General Grant in the White House, who, as General Blair told us, would undoubtedly make himself Emperor, and he asks himself whether the country would have been more peaceful and prosperous and stable if Mr. Seymour had been placed there. He sees everywhere tranquil and confident industry, and such a restoration of order as no country ever showed after so fierce a convulsion as that of the war, and he asks himself whether industry would be more tranquil and confident, and order more assured, if those who made the great and bloody disorder should be called to control affairs. He sees that the intelligence, the rural labor, the moral sentiment of the country instinctively favor Republican rule, and he asks himself whether the cause of individual liberty, of education, of moral progress, of the general welfare, is likely to be more advanced by a party to which the ignorant and vicious classes naturally gravitate.

And this man sees that the Republican cause—at once patriotic, and full of the glorious traditions of the pure devotion and heroism and results of the war, and progressive in the truest American sense, the cause which is that of all our best principles and of our most legitimate hopes—is satisfactorily represented to the popular mind by the honest purpose, the sturdy good sense and simplicity, of General Grant. It does not make him an ideal hero. It does not deny that it wishes some things might be different in his administration, as, indeed, in every administration. It does not defend or praise every measure; but it judges him by the character of his whole administration, and it declares that it finds him sensible, sincere, upright; a man who does not believe that the old day of slavery was better than the new day of liberty; who does not wish to try how far he can venture to return toward a policy which the country has rejected; but who does wish to confirm and strengthen the country in its new and true policy of equal rights for all men.

During Mr. Lincoln's first term, and in the very crisis of the war, there were those who thought that it would be wise to try a new candidate who had not been so severely criticised. But those who heard the thrilling shout of unanimity with which he was renominated in Baltimore knew that it was the voice of that great popular confidence, which was only the surer because it was not blinded by idolatry. The good sense of the people renominated Lincoln, as it elected Grant. The same sagacity is now turning to Grant, as a man who has faithfully served the country, and whom the country heartily trusts.

AN ENTERPRISE OF THE TIMES.

From Every Saturday.

We should say that the history of modern enterprise is yet to be written, were it not actually writing itself on the face of the earth in lines which are known and read of all men. For it is distinctive of the wonders of achievement in our times that they are as grand and obvious as they are humane and universal in their purposes. The pyramids stand through all time, but, compared with the enterprise of our day, what do they represent? The Coliseum is but a monument of the brutal frivolity of its builders. Even that "frozen music," the glorious architecture of the Middle Ages, appeals only to certain emotions which have as often been enlisted against as in favor of the progress of the race. The marvels of modern enterprise, however, are essentially ministers to all the wants and necessities of humanity. The whole world is interested in them. Thus it happens that the Suez Canal, the dream of former ages, has at last triumphed over the obstacles which daunted even the soul of Robert Stephenson; that the Mont Cenis Tunnels bid fair to outlive all the other reminiscences of the Second French Empire; and that the great lines of telegraph are advancing round the globe as steadily as the sun himself.

We need not go abroad, however, to study these signal developments of the capital and industry of the nineteenth century, for one of the most remarkable and instructive is now pushing forward with gigantic strides in our own country. We refer to the Northern Pacific Railroad, than which a better instance could not be given of that conjunction and reach of industrial resources and appliances which are peculiar to the present age. Consider the obstacles that confront the undertaking. We already have a Pacific Railroad occupying a central route. It is now proposed to build another along the extreme northern portion of the Union, two thousand miles in length, beginning at a point on the western shore of Lake Superior, an unexplored section of the country a few years ago, and extending over thirty degrees of longitude, in an average latitude considerably higher than that of Quebec; and terminating, as a poet still living has sung—

"Where rolls the Oregon, and hears no sound
Save his own dashings."

And this gigantic undertaking, so grand in its conception and so vast in its results, scarcely excites an unusual interest in a country where De Witt Clinton won immortal fame by constructing a canal 360 miles long! And yet such has been the enormous augmentation and mobility of modern capital, and such the skill acquired in utilizing the vast resources of the country, that the Northern Pacific Railroad will be more easily built than was the Erie Canal. Nature and the age conspire to facilitate the enterprise. Though so far north, the line of the road—running through a depression in the Rocky Mountains, where the branches of the Missouri and the Columbia rivers heading in opposite directions interlock—is not only one of remarkably easy grades, but it lies along the great valley visited by a current of warm air from the Pacific Ocean, which enables herds to thrive in the native grasses the year round. The Government of the United States—always liberal enough in its land-grants—has placed a territorial kingdom at the disposal of this road, to wit, twenty alternate sections of public land on each side of the line in the Territories, and ten in the States, comprising fifty millions of acres; an estate larger by 10,000 square miles than the whole of New England, and three and a half times as large as Holland! The grant is available only according to the actual progress of the construction of the road, which secures the mortgage bonds issued upon it as well as upon all the property of the company. We do not propose to enter into the regulations of the charter, nor into the management of those having charge of the enterprise; but what we assume to say is, that this colossal undertaking has within itself all the elements of feasibility, so that it *can* be consummated just as certainly as a new street can be opened by a city, or a school house built by a town.

If, then, the Northern Pacific road is great in its requirements and grand in its resources, its whole process of construction must be on the same scale and as illustrative of the times. The several thousands of laborers on the road are but a small part of the agencies set at work. The bonds of the company will be distributed from every monetary centre in Europe, as well as taken up everywhere at home. In order to make their landed resources available, and also to lay the foundations of future profits for the road, the company have inaugurated an emigration system, which will turn that now desert region of the Red and Upper Missouri rivers into what nature designed it—the granary of North America. When the road is completed the Government will have been repaid for its munificent gift, in the immensely enhanced value of the public lands that are left, and in new, thriving States of the Union. This brings us to the grandeur of the enterprise as indicated in its utility. Not only does it promise to open up and develop one of the best sections of the national domain, but it provides another great bond of union for these States, and it helps to crowd out Mormonism and to bring in Canada. It will not only put the grain and mining regions into communication with convenient markets, save the Government vast sums in the transportation of mails and military supplies, and place the fisheries of the North Pacific within easy control, but it will supply a great link in the chain of the world's commerce. Being on the direct line of communication with the old East, this route will bring Shanghai 1600 miles nearer New York than it is by any existing route, giving a corresponding advantage to the whole of Europe in its commerce with Asia, inasmuch as a ship, loaded at the company's wharves on Lake Superior, could thread its way to the Atlantic Ocean and discharge its unbroken cargo in Liverpool or London, Havre, or Hamburg. Such, in mere outline, is one of the enterprises of the times—an enterprise which could neither have been conceived nor executed, demanded nor used, in any other age of the world. It is worth studying by every man who would comprehend the present or attain to any glimpses of the future.

RAILROAD LINES.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from Depot of P. W. & B. R. R. corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford on Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M. Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M., connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia:—

Leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 and 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M. 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays at 6·49 P. M. only.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870,

Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD

Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7·30	Pottstown Accom.	9·15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8·15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10·30
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train	12·30	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1·00
	P. M.		P. M.
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3·30	Phila. & Pottsv'e W. Train	4·30
Pottstown Accomm.	4·00	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	7·00
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4·45	Harrisbg. Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9·10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8·00	From Pottsville	12 35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3·15	From Reading	7·25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7·30 a. m. 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.

Trains leave New York at 9·00 a. m. and 5·00 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 10·05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10, 8·10, and 11·45 a. m., and 2·50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8·20 and 9·30 down trains, 2·30, 3·45, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9·15 a. m.; 2, 4·05, 7, 10·45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8·15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9·45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2·30, 3·45, 5·45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·10, 11·40 a. m.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, 10·40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9·15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 a. m.; 12·40, 5·40, 9·25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5·30, 6·25, 7, 7·45, 8·50, 11 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4·30, 6·15, 8, 9·30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5·30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8·10, 9·20, 11·30 a. m.; 2, 3·30, 5, 6·45, 8·30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7·30 a. m.; 1·30, 6·15, 9·30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6·20 a. m. and 2·30 p. m.

The 7·45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Megee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7·12, 9·05 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8·00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9·40 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	12·20 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	9·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	10·05 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8·15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
"	" Sunbury	2·30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry).

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M. 1·20, 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6·45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 9·30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE),
VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6·45 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6·45 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and 7·10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9·50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11·10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10·10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·46 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·19 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	8·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·50 & 6·40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	5·45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	5·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·25 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15 and 5·20 and 8 15 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

3·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8·55, and 10·25 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 6·35 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 6·55, and 9 25 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Beth

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The remains of "Jimmy Haggerty" arrived in this city at 9 o'clock last evening, from New York. The funeral will take place in a day or two.

—Last evening Past Grand Chancellor Philip Lowry, of the order of Knights of Pythias, in the absence of the Supreme Chancellor, Samuel Reed, installed the newly elected officers:—G. C., George H. Jones; G. V. C., Daniel M. Blackburn; G. R. S., Geo. Hawkes; G. B., W. T. Rose; G. G., E. A. Pharo; G. I. S., H. W. Chambers; G. O. S., Henry Strockbine.

—The Police Committee have refused to accept the new station-house of the Fifth district, which has just been erected on Fifteenth street, above Locust. The refusal is based on grounds that the slate upon the roof and the railing surmounting the building are not of a good quality, while the doors are not properly hung. The wainscotting has not been done according to the specifications. These defects will, however, be remedied in a few days by the contractor, and the new station-house will soon be occupied by the force of the Fifth district.

Domestic Affairs.

—The weather in California at the present time is very warm.

—A New York despatch says that Hon. Thomas A. Scott is to be President of the Union Pacific Railroad.

—A very disorderly scene occurred on Thursday in the Arkansas Legislature, growing out of adverse parties claiming seats in that body.

—John J. Filkins has been indicted at Albany, N. Y., for robbing the express car on the night of the 6th instant, in which the messenger was brutally stabbed.

—A conference of Western railroad men closed in New York yesterday, its object having been to attract emigrants to their lands, and urge legislation in their favor at Washington.

—The miners' strike still continues, and, although many attempts have been made to conciliate the strikers, there is not the least disposition on their part to commence operations again.

Foreign Affairs.

—The bombardment of Paris continues.

—American arms continue to be landed in France.

—The military in France continue to be active, despite all the rumored capitulation movements.

—Garibaldi appears to be full of fight, and wants more volunteers forwarded to him from Italy.

—At Favre's request, Picard and Dorian have received passes to go to Versailles to join in the negotiations.

—The secretary of ex-Empress Eugenie, on Wednesday, asserted that she had not signed any agreement which Bismarck claims to have.

—Gambetta states that he does not believe that Paris will capitulate. He thinks that France will be able to expel the invader from her soil.

—Large quantities of provisions are being forwarded to Versailles, which are supposed to be intended for the relief of the starving people of Paris when the city falls.

—A fine of 10,000,000 francs has been imposed upon the citizens of Nancy and the surrounding districts by the Prussians, on account of a railroad bridge having been destroyed near Toul by francs-tireurs.

—The Bonapartists are said to be actively intriguing, and there is a constant journeying of coursers between Chislehurst, Wilhelmshoe, and Versailles, the centre of the intrigue being at Brussels.

SAN DOMINGO.

Speech by Hon. William D. Kelley—The Advantages of the Acquisition of San Domingo by the United States.

In the course of his speech on the San Domingo question in the House of Representatives yesterday, Judge Kelley said:—

The people of the United States have waded through a sea of blood and incumbered themselves and their posterity with mountains of debt to abolish human slavery and make our institutions throughout our broad limits homogeneous and harmonious with the fundamental principles that underlie them. And yet, sir, we are to-day the support and buttress of slavery wherever it exists upon the continent or islands of America, as we must continue to be until we shall acquire tropical territory, on which to grow coffee and sugar, and tobacco equal to that of Cuba. By the acquisition of San Domingo, and by no other peaceable means, we can overthrow both slavery and Spanish supremacy in Cuba, for we consume fully seventy per cent. of her exports, every pound of which might be produced by free labor in San Domingo.

Few gentlemen have probably considered the question in this connection, and I beg leave to invite attention to a few facts illustrative of its importance. But before doing so, permit me to suggest that San Domingo produces large-grained white coffee equal to that of Java, and vastly superior to the green coffee of Brazil, sugars, molasses, and melada equal in quality to those of Cuba, and tobacco which compares favorably with the best smoking tobacco from the finest fields of that island; and that, were the production of these articles stimulated by the sense of security that would be imparted by our acquisition of her territory and by the admission of her productions to our ports free of duty, it would cause the transfer of the American and other foreign capital now employed in Cuba to San Domingo, and thereby people the latter and increase her productions and deprive Cuba of the power to support the Spanish army, which now holds her in subjection, or to make the contributions towards the support of the Spanish monarchy, which now regards her as its most profitable appendages.

Cuba owes its commercial importance to the fact that San Domingo has been distracted and desolated by war and oppression from the year of its discovery to the present date. Hispaniola, as San Domingo was first called, was once the most fertile, most highly cultivated, and most productive of all the West India islands; but she has relapsed into a wilderness, and would present to the enterprise that would seek her fields, under a sense of security derived from American law and administration, as fertile and virgin a soil as she did to the followers of Columbus more than four centuries ago. * * *

In a recent conversation with an intelligent merchant of Philadelphia, who has spent many years in Cuba and San Domingo, I said to him, "What would be the effect of American occupation of San Domingo, or its acquisition by us, upon the productions and commerce of the island?" To which he replied:—

"In five years from the occurrence of such an event San Domingo will have resumed her former station among the producing and commercial countries of the world, and will have become the wealthiest and most prosperous island in the Archipelago. Under such new circumstances it will far exceed the Cuba of to-day. San Domingo is in my judgment worth five times what Cuba is worth. Prior to the revolution of 1789 and 1790 San Domingo was the wealthiest American colonial possession owned by any nation. The French part was immensely prosperous, although the French had kept it but a few years. I have not the figures at hand, but, having examined them, assure you that the exports of coffee, tobacco, sugar, indigo, cocoa, and other productions sustain my assertions. The Spanish side was also very prosperous. In fact, the whole island was in a prosperous condition, and the mines were yielding large quantities of gold. Since the revolution of 1790, when the blacks expelled the French from San Domingo, the condition of the country has retrograded, and very little progress has since been made in Hayti."

* * * * That portion of the island which belongs to the Dominican Republic could support a population of five million people and an immense export trade, yet the exports from the entire island, embracing Hayti and San Domingo, to this country for the last year were but $979,655, of which $419,700, or about four-ninths, came to us in foreign vessels. The people of Dominica are not only without machinery, but without the simplest tools for agriculture or the arts. There is not an iron plough within the limits of the republic nor the simplest form of a sawmill, though among the leading exports are mahogany, lignum-vitæ, logwood, fustic, lance, satin, and other woods; and it is impossible to estimate what would be the value and extent of the productions of the country under the application of modern improvements in science, agricultural machinery, and the processes for manufacturing sugar and reducing fine woods to slab and veneer, or the stimulus that would be given to American shipbuilding, the production of agricultural and other implements, and to our carrying trade and commerce, by the development of the resources of this island by American intelligence and enterprise.

Such, Mr. Chairman, is San Domingo, the true Queen of the Antilles, and such is the sad story of her people. Her natural wealth is boundless, and infinite in its variety. It is also exhaustless, for its sources are perennial; yet her impoverished and decimated people live in dread uncertainty, which, like the shadow of impending death, precludes exertion for the future. In view of her resources and her many bays and harbors, she should be the centre of a world-wide and busy commerce; but her bays and harbors are rarely shadowed by a sail, and a single steamer, the Tybee, visiting her ports but once a month, suffices for the greater part of her trade and communication with the great commercial republic whose immediate neighbor she is. From the depths of their despair the people of the republic of Dominica implore us to remove the dread shadow under which they live, expose her wealth to view, and cause it to be applied to the uses of mankind. Moved by their appeal, and instructed by the action of all his really great predecessors, the President proposes to the country to bless them and the world by granting their prayer; and for this he is assailed by the puny and short-sighted leaders of the Democratic party. Against their assaults I will not pause to defend him. He has vindicated to the world and history the singleness and rectitude of his purposes by the selection of Benjamin F. Wade, Andrew H. White, and George S. Howe as commissioners to make the inquiries ordered by Congress. Truer men than these he could not have named, nor men more free from the suspicion of liability to corrupt or sinister influences; and President Grant may well express a willingness to abide the result of their investigations, confident that it will justify all that he has done, and result in adding the tropical wealth of San Domingo to the mighty resources of the United States, and in the revival and expansion of our languishing commerce.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE LORRAINE VEGETABLE CATHARTIC PILL is far the best Cathartic remedy yet discovered. The most complete success has long attended its use. It never fails to accomplish all that is claimed for it. It produces little or no pain; leaves the organs free from irritation, and never overtaxes or excites the nervous system. In all diseases of the skin, blood, stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys of children, and in many difficulties peculiar to women, it brings prompt relief and certain cure. The best physicians recommend and prescribe it; and no person who once uses it will voluntarily return to any other cathartic. It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.
TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
10 6 thstu6 No. 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATORS OF THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL COMPANY, held on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, the following named gentlemen were elected Managers for the ensuing year:—
JOHN RICE,
JOSEPH B. MYERS,
DANIEL HADDOCK, JR.,
JAMES H. ORNE,
JOHN C. HUNTER.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Managers JOHN RICE was unanimously re-elected President, and J. SERGEANT PRICE Secretary and Treasurer. J. SERGEANT PRICE,
1 21 stuth1m Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the Interest due January 1, 1871, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the city of New York, from the 1st to the 15th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this city. Columbus, Ohio, December 15, 1870.
JAMES H. GODMAN, Auditor of State,
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State,
FRANCIS R. POND, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio. 12 30 1m

OFFICE BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL CO.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1871.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL CO. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 320 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M.
An election for seven Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
1 2 mw 10t T. H. TROTTER, Treasurer.

LOGAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.
A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at its office, No. 230 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the second day of February, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of five Directors, and for the transaction of any other business which may then be presented.
By order CHARLES WESTON, JR.,
1 18 13t Secretary of the Corporators.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER
COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, February the 6th, at 12 o'clock M., to elect seven directors to serve the ensuing year.
R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
Philadelphia, January 27, 1871. 1 27 6t

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
COMPANY'S BUILDING, No. 409 WALNUT STREET, January 2, 1871.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes. ALEX. W. WISTER,
1 2tf Secretary.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths6

JAMES M. SCOVEL HAS ESTABLISHED A Law and Collection Agency for Pennsylvania and New Jersey at No. 514 WALNUT Street. (12 29

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26, 1871.
The Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, clear of taxes, from the profits of the six months ending December 31, 1870, payable on and after FEBRUARY 6 prox., and that the transfer books be closed until FEBRUARY 7, 1871.
J. PARKER NORRIS,
1 21 14t Treasurer.

THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR SUPPLYING THE POOR WITH SOUP, No. 258 GRISCOM Street, appeal to the public for the annual aid necessary to conduct their operations. No paid collector is employed, but each member is authorized to receive donations.
JOS. S. LEWIS, President, No. 1504 Pine street.
WM. EVANS, Treasurer, No. 613 Market street.
JAS. T. SHINN, Broad and Spruce streets.
SAMUEL HUSTON, No. 407 Walnut street.
JACOB P. JONES, No. 1608 Market street.
CALEB WOOD, No. 524 S. Second street. 1 21 2w

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuth1y

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTION of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by
THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY
of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 55, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by
MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, toll-houses and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off—On No. 1, $300; No. 2, $200; No. 3, $300; No. 5, $100, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 5 60t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Valuable property known as "The Union Club," No. 211 South Twelfth street, below Walnut street, lot 80 front, 136 feet in depth. On Tuesday, February 7, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable thre-story brick messuage, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground occupied and owned by "The Union Club," of Philadelphia, situate on the east side of Twelfth street, 109 feet north of Locust street, No. 211, the lot containing in front on Twelfth street 80 feet, and extending in depth 136 feet, with the privilege of court and alley in the rear. The property contains two large and elegant drawing-rooms, occupying all of the main building; large dining-rooms, kitchen, and other rooms; fine garden, 55 feet front, with fountain; bowling-alley and billiard-room, etc.

The above property is admirably suited for a restaurant, theatre, or public institution of any kind, being situated in a central and eligible position.

Terms easy.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 15 17 21 J 14 28 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

FOR

LOOKING-GLASSES,

RELIABLE AND CHEAP.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA.

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles; and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Locoutre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Steam to and from NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, AND QUEENSTOWN.
Steamers sail WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.
Cabin, $75 and $65; Steerage, $48. Excursion tickets, good for one year, liberally reduced. Persons sending for their friends can obtain tickets (steerage) for $30. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow by this favorite route at the same low currency rates.
Passengers booked to and from London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, etc., at lowest rates.
NOTE.—The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line are among the largest in the world, and are celebrated for speed, safety, and comfort. Owing to reduction, rates are now $15 in Cabin and $2 in steerage cheaper than other first-class lines.
For passage or bank drafts for any amount, payable at sight in all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and in principal cities of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, and Italy, apply to
WALLER & CO., Agents,
1 16 No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of London, Saturday, January 28, at 11 A. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, Feb. 4, at 2 P. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 7, at 1 P.M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Feb. 11, at 10 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$40
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	35
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, February 7, at 8 A. M.
The JUANITA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, February ——.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, January 28, at 8 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, January 28.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Thursday, January 26, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Friday, February 3.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 13 No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

FOR NEW YORK VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL,
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 1 20

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., VIA CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL,
with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 129 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4 6

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOW-BOAT COMPANY.
Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
1 21 PHILADELPHIA.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 6 11

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON,
are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 28. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.
For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. 2 8 1

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1871.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 1 11

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.
MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 33 West street.
LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.
GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. 11 6†
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE
OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.
The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—
OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.
These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade and combine speed, safety, and comfort.
Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.
Steerage, $32, currency.
Other rates as low as any first-class line.
For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.
1 5† J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
12 27† No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
12 10† No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,
NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,
Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.
By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RETURN FOR SIX NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.
THE GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMBINATION
DOUBLE COMPANY.
UNEQUALLED CHORUS, GRAND ORCHESTRA.
C. D. BESS & Co.....Proprietors and Managers
C. RICHINGS-BERNARD.....Operatic Directress
The Company embracing the following
EXTRAORDINARY ARRAY OF TALENT:
Mrs. C. R. BERNARD, Miss ROSE HERSEE, Miss EMMA HOWSON, Miss FANNIE GOODWIN, Sopranos.
Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN, ANNIE KEMP BOWLER, Contraltos.
Messrs. WILLIAM CASTLE, BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, J. H. CHATTERSON, Tenors.
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Mr. EDWARD SEGUIN, Buffo.
GRAND CHORUS OF SOLO VOICES, transported with the Company entire, and the MAGNIFICENT ORCHESTRA
Conducted by.....Mr. S. BEHRENS.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, February 6.
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
TUESDAY, BENEFIT of Treasurer ZIMMERMAN and CAMPBELL.
MARTHA. MARTHA.
WEDNESDAY, BENEFIT OF ZELDA SEGUIN.
THURSDAY, IL TROVATORE.
First appearance of Miss EMMA HOWSON as LEONORA.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF WILLIAM CASTLE; FIDELIO (Beethoven's only opera—first time here in English).
SATURDAY MATINEE—OBERON.
SATURDAY NIGHT—DER FREISCHUTZ.
Admission $1. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
The sale of reserved seats, for one or more nights, will commence at North & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1026 Chesnut street, on Wednesday morning, February 1, at 9 o'clock.
LIBRETTOS.—The authorized and correct editions of the operas, as sung by this company, can only be procured at the above store and inside the Academy. Those offered for sale on the sidewalks and at places not here designated are unreliable. 1 28

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
THEODORE THOMAS'

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1871.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

PERCY B. SPEAR.

ONE corrupt would-be Indian agent has happily come to grief before he had an opportunity to get among the savages, and those who wish to see our Indian affairs honestly administered will feel gratified that the unfitness of Colonel Percy B. Spear for the position of Indian agent was demonstrated in time to prevent him from assuming the duties of the office. Colonel Spear was appointed an Indian agent at the recommendation of a religious body—the American Board of Missions—the officers of which were compelled afterwards to acknowledge that they knew nothing whatever about him, good, bad, or indifferent. Mr. William Welsh, however, got upon his track, and took prompt action to prevent him from operating with "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" upon the savages. Mr. Welsh's opinion of the undesirableness of Colonel Spear for the office of Indian agent has been more than confirmed by subsequent development, for the would-be guardian of the interests of Mr. Lo was yesterday brought before United States Commissioner Biddle upon the charge of uttering and publishing as true a certain false, forged, and counterfeited writing or bond, with intent to defraud the United States. In plain terms, Colonel Spear was charged with having forged the name of Mr. Charles E. Smith as one of the securities upon his bond for $25,000 as Indian agent. Mr. Smith positively denied having signed the bond, or having even been interviewed by Colonel Spear on the subject, and the other evidence produced before Commissioner Biddle was so strong that he held the accused in $7000 bail to answer in court. It can well be imagined how the poor Indians would have suffered if Colonel Spear had ever got his agency into operation, and there is a satisfaction in knowing that at least one item of corruption in the management of our Indian affairs has been successfully interfered with. The moral of this whole affair, however, is in the proof it affords of the unreliableness of such appointments by religious bodies, and the almost hopelessness of any reform in the administration of the affairs of the Indian Bureau by means of their assistance. Missionary enterprises carried on by the different religious denominations and supported by private contributions have done much for the savages, but when the Government endeavors to obtain their aid in carrying on the good work of civilizing the Indians, it will find that men like Percy B. Spear will be the men who will be most successful in securing recommendations of good character. This is certainly not creditable to the various religious organizations, and the acknowledgment of the American Board of Missions that they know nothing of Colonel Spear's character when they recommended him was as disgraceful as it was discouraging.

SAN DOMINGO.

WE publish elsewhere a few extracts from a speech delivered yesterday by Judge Kelley on the San Domingo question, by which it will be seen that he decidedly favors the proposed acquisition. His argument possesses considerable interest in a local as well as national point of view, and if his constituents are thoroughly satisfied that the annexation of Dominica will materially increase and improve the West India trade of this port, they will warmly approve his action on this question. On general principles Dominica ought to be a good investment, if it does not cost too much money, and if it proves possible to reorganize her industry on a productive basis. It is easy to fascinate American imaginations with the idea that we are about to get for a mere song tropical plantations on which all the coffee and sugar we consume can easily be raised, while rich mines abound in their immediate vicinity and a magnificent harbor skirts this terrestrial paradise; and there can be no doubt that if the natural resources of Dominica were put to the best possible uses, she would prove an invaluable gem. The nation already owns immense bodies of semi-tropical land, however, which is capable of growing unlimited quantities of cotton, corn, sugar-cane, and pine forests, and the late exposure of Southern proclivities to rebellion is not well calculated to increase the national fervor for new Southern acquisitions: so it is well for Congress to give full consideration to the Dominican project before the bargain is finally closed. All the leading European nations have dabbled in West India possessions, but none of them have extracted national profit from that quarter by any other agencies than slave or coolie labor. Spain draws wealth from Cuba by a series of pinching exactions which our Government would not attempt to imitate. Monarchies may increase the number and extent of their colonies indefinitely, and it matters little in what part of the globe they are located, but before this republic attempts any analogous experiment she should weigh well all costs and contingencies.

The character of the Commissioners appointed by the President is generally regarded as a guarantee that full and authentic information will be furnished to Congress before the annexation scheme is definitely disposed of; and the public are anxiously looking forward to their report. Their condemnation will kill the scheme; a division of opinion among them will weaken it; while no matter how strongly they endorse it, it will still encounter the bitter opposition of the Democracy and the antagonism of a portion of the Republicans; so that all the energy and influence of the administration will be needed to ensure the triumph of its pet project.

In statesmanship it is a difficult thing to take admirable care of all the important interests of existing territory at a moment when valuable acquisitions are being made, and if one of these objects is to be subordinate to the other, it is manifestly better to sacrifice the second rather than the first. If, however, Congress is fully convinced that Grant is governing the country in an admirable fashion, this opinion will furnish a fair reason for extending the blessings of his benign rule over the downcast Dominicans, in addition to that based on the material resources of the proposed acquisition.

NOTICES.

IF YOUR THROAT IS SORE, or you are annoyed by a constant Cough, use promptly Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. It will relieve the air passages of all phlegm or mucus, allay inflammation, and so give the diseased parts a chance to heal. No safer remedy can be had for all Coughs and Colds, or any complaint of the Throat or Lungs, and if taken in time a short trial will prove its efficacy. Sold everywhere.

MESSRS. H. & A. C. VAN BEIL, the well-known and much respected wine merchants, whose business house is situated at No. 1316 Chesnut street, have now on hand a large stock of wines of every variety which they are selling at the lowest market rates. The attention of the public is especially called to their general stock and large assortment of liquors, imported wines, brandies, cordials, etc., etc., etc. A specialty of this house is the whisky business. All who use this article as a favorite beverage will do well to apply here, where they can be exactly suited.

FAIRMOUNT PARK.—Excellent sleighing to Belmont Mansion. The restaurant is kept open by Adolph Proskauer. Moonlight parties will find all they can desire. A. PROSKAUER, No. 222 South Third street.

THE PURITY AND SUPERIORITY of Dr. Colton's Nitrous Oxide Gas for painless tooth extraction is proverbial.
Office No. 737 Walnut street.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ ST. MARK'S CHURCH, LOCUST, ABOVE Sixteenth street.—Free service to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock. *

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—Choral service and sermon to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. 1 7 3t*

☞ SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SPRUCE Street, below Sixth.—Rev. J. P. CONKEY, Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P.M. 1 21 s2t*

☞ SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street and PENN Square.—Rev. HENRY C. MCCOOK, Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. *

☞ CHRIST REF. CHURCH, GREEN STREET, near Sixteenth.—Services to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. A. H. Kremer. All welcome. *

☞ GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets.—Rev. A. MCCULLOGH will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *

☞ SPIRITUALISM.—THOMAS GALES FORSTER, one of the greatest trance speakers of the age, will lecture at the Church ELEVENTH and WOOD, Sunday, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. The public freely invited.

☞ BETH-EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. J. LEMUEL MOSS, D. D., will preach Sunday morning and Rev. WM. P. BREED, D. D., Pastor of West Spruce Street Presbyterian Church, in the evening. *

☞ CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets, Rev. A. REED, D. D., Pastor.—Services to-morrow (Sabbath) morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. *

☞ SPRUCE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, SPRUCE Street, below Fifth.—Preaching to-morrow by the Pastor, Rev. J. W. CUSTIS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening will repeat, by request, sermon on "Our Lord's Baptism." *

☞ ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, S. E. CORner ARCH and BROAD Streets.—Preaching Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. C. H. PAYNE, D. D. Evening subject—"Ruth, the True Hearted." Strangers invited. *

☞ SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, above Wallace.—Rev. L. P. HOENBERGER, Pastor. Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. *

☞ FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, RACE Street, below Fourth.—Services by Rev. EDWIN H. NEVIN, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The evening sermon will be the second of the series upon "Domestic Relations." Subject—"The Mother at Home." All are cordially invited. *

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject, the third sermon of the series—"What are the evidences of Christianity?" All are welcome. *

☞ REV. T. STORK, D. D., IN MESSIAH LUTHERAN CHURCH, JEFFERSON and SIXTEENTH Streets, on Sabbath at 10½ A. M. Subject—"Winter," and at 7½ P. M.—"Christ preaching to the Spirits in Prison." Seats free. All are welcome. *

☞ DIVINE SERVICE (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL) will be held in the hall of the COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, THIRTY-NINTH Street, above Market, on Sunday, January 29th, at 10·30 A. M. and 7·30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2·30. *

☞ CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street above Fifteenth.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor, will preach to-morrow evening the second of the series of sermons upon "The Scriptural Development of Christianity." Subject, "Patriarchal—Abraham." *

☞ REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., WILL PREACH in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening sermon—the fifteenth of a series on interesting incidents in the ministry of Christ—"The Syro Phœnician Woman." *

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FINE OLD BRANDY,

JUST IMPORTED FROM

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This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

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Are obliged to close out their immense stock, in consequence of the building they occupy having been sold. The entire stock must be closed out by the 1st of April, as they are obliged to vacate the premises by that time. Below we quote prices of a few leading staple goods. Fancy goods are at a still greater discount from former prices.

White French China Dining Sets, 127 pieces	$18·00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5·75
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces	6·75
Stone China Dining Sets, 98 pieces	7·75
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 44 ps	2 50
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 46 ps	3·00
Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces	50
Stone China Dining Plates, per dozen	60
Table Tumblers, per dozen	50
Table Goblets, per dozen	75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)	45
Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 Bottles and Puff Box	90
Bohemian Liquor Sets, 6 Glasses, Waiter and Bottle	90

An endless variety of Fancy Goods, at an immense reduction from former prices.

36 casks of Parian Marble, Leek, and Majolica Ware, all new designs, just landed from steamer Helvetia, will be included in the sale.

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.

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Find as a natural consequence some soiled and imperfect Gloves, of their well-known brands, "Bartley," "La Belle," "Jouvin," and "Joseph," which they propose to sell at

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For all brands, all colors, and all sizes. This is a grand opportunity to get good Gloves cheap, which are suitable to wear in muffs and ordinary wear.

They also are offering a lot of 2-Button Fancy Top Gloves (worth $1·87) at $1·25 per pair. This low price will sell them quick. Call before they are all gone. 12 31 awtf

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Special attention is called to their new

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OUR NEW STEAMSHIPS.

The American Steamship Company.

We give below the full text of the bill to incorporate the American Steamship Company, the passage of which is now being obstructed in the State House of Representatives. This company is engaged in perfecting a great enterprise that will have a powerful influence upon the prosperity not only of the city of Philadelphia but of the State of Pennsylvania, and yet such immaculate representatives of the people as Messrs. Albright, Cloud, Duffy, Dumbell, Hagar, Lamon, McGowan, Mooney, Quigley, and Thompson—the Philadelphia members who refused to suspend the rules on Thursday—put on a virtuous air, and affecting to believe that there may be in it a snake of gigantic dimensions, declare that they must have time to examine into it before they can conscientiously vote for it. The bill, as our readers can see for themselves, is brief, and any man of ordinary intelligence can peruse it in a few minutes, and understand all its points without the slightest difficulty. It asks for no extra privileges for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, nor any for the steamship company itself that ought not to be granted, and the great enterprise it seeks to legalize is one that is in every way worthy of the cordial support and encouragement of the Legislature. Such a bill ought to be passed without the slightest difficulty, and the public will not be deceived as to the real character of the opposition to it, or the motives of the Philadelphia members who on Thursday voted against the suspension of the rules, and thus consigned it to the committee. We sincerely hope that the steamship company will show the proper pluck in this matter, and utterly refuse to expend a single dollar to procure the passage of the bill. It is important that the company should be incorporated at as early a day as possible, but if it once yields to the demands of corrupt legislators, it will find ere it has gone far that the bleeding process is an unending one. There is no counting upon what certain members of the Pennsylvania Legislature may or may not do, but we scarcely think that the House of Representatives will dare to refuse affirmative action on this bill, although its passage may be impeded until there is no longer any hope that the company will come down with the "stamps." It would be better, however, to submit to this than to the extortionate demands of certain conscienceless members of the Legislature who scarcely take the trouble to deny that they are on the make from the hour they enter Harrisburg until they leave it. The following is the text of the bill in full as passed by the Senate:—

An Act to Incorporate the American Steamship Company of Philadelphia.

Whereas, It is a matter of great importance to this Commonwealth and to its citizens generally, that a line of American built vessels should be established between the ports of Philadelphia and Europe, and it is proper that the Commonwealth should extend liberal grants and franchises to promote and encourage such an enterprise; therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That J. Edgar Thomson, Edward C. Knight, Samuel T. Bodine, John Rice, Thomas A. Scott, Washington Butcher, Wistar Morris, Josiah Bacon, John Price Wetherill, J. O. James, Henry Winsor, B. H. Bartol, James H. Orne, Andrew Wheeler, A. R. McHenry, C. J. Hoffman, and Edward K. Stevenson are hereby appointed commissioners, who, or any nine of whom, shall have the power and authority to open books and receive subscriptions at the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, to the capital stock of the company created by this act; and upon the subscription of seven thousand shares said books shall be closed, and the subscribers to the capital stock be notified by advertisement, for not less than five days in at least three newspapers in the city of Philadelphia, to meet at the said Merchants' Exchange and complete the organization of the company, by the election of nine directors, one of whom shall be designated as president, and all of whom shall be citizens of Pennsylvania; and thereupon it shall be the duty of the Governor of the Commonwealth, upon being certified of such subscriptions, and of the election of a president and directors, to issue letters patent under the great seal of the Commonwealth, incorporating said company as a body politic and corporate under the name, style, and title of the American Steamship Company of Philadelphia, and by the same name, style, and title the company shall have perpetual succession, and be able and capable in law to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, to have a common seal, and to possess and exercise all such rights and powers as are or may be useful to a corporation having for its object the receiving, storing, loading, delivering, and transportation of passengers and of mails, of goods, wares, merchandise, and traffic of any description, by means of steam or other vessels between Philadelphia and Liverpool or other European ports. The company hereby incorporated shall have power from time to time to prescribe the number of directors and officers of said company, their powers and the mode of exercising them, and to make such by-laws from time to time as they may deem proper: Provided, The same shall not be inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States and of this Commonwealth.

Section 2. The said company shall have power to build, own, possess, receive, charter, employ, buy, sell, and dispose of ships and vessels with their appurtenances, and the steam engines and other machinery necessary and proper or useful for the propulsion and navigation of the same, and to acquire by the purchase, lease, or otherwise all necessary real estate, warehouses, wharves, landings, docks, and other proper or useful easements and conveniences for receiving, storing, loading, and delivering merchandise and traffic of every description transported or to be transported in said ships or vessels, so to be customarily owned used, or navigated by them, and to prescribe from time to time and collect such rates and charges for any business transacted under the provisions of this act as to them may seem expedient, and shall also have power to issue warehousing receipts which shall be negotiable instruments transferable by endorsement in like manner and with like effect as promissory notes are.

Section 3. The capital stock of said company shall consist of 7000 shares, of $100 each, with the power to increase the same from time to time to any amount not exceeding 50,000 shares of $100 each, each share thereof to be entitled to one vote, and said company shall have full power and authority to borrow money to an amount not exceeding $375,000 for each vessel that may be constructed or contracted for by the company from time to time, and to issue bonds or other obligations for such amount bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 6 per centum per annum, and to secure the same by mortgage or other lien upon said vessels or any of them, and upon any other property, real or personal, of such corporation and its franchises, such mortgage or other lien to be recorded in the office for recording deeds, etcetera, in and for the city and county of Philadelphia. The vessels and other property, the capital stock and bonds issued by, and the earnings of the said company, shall be exempt from all taxation.

Section 4. It shall be lawful for any corporation of this Commonwealth to subscribe to the capital stock of said company, and to purchase and hold its bonds and capital stock for the purpose of investment or otherwise, and it shall also be lawful for the company hereby incorporated to contract with any corporation or corporations created by or existing under the laws of this Commonwealth for the guarantee of the payment of the principal and interest, or either, of any bonds or obligations which may be issued by it; and any corporation so subscribing, purchasing, contracting, or guaranteeing is hereby fully authorized and empowered so to do, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Mr. Rufus Adams as "Sir Peter Teazle."

Sheridan's brilliant comedy of *The School for Scandal* was performed last night at the Arch for the purpose of introducing Mr. Rufus Adams in the character of "Sir Peter Teazle." Mr. Adams has a high reputation as a teacher of elocution, and he is probably as good a judge of acting as there is in the country. There is a vast difference, however, between knowing how a thing ought to be done and how to do it. If the situation were otherwise, what magnificent actors all the critics would be!—and Mr. Adams, by his "Sir Peter Teazle," even more than by his "Shylock," demonstrated very clearly that he has not mastered all the technicalities of the art histrionic. Elocution is a very important element of the art of acting, but it is not the only element worthy of attention, by any means; and on the stage a man who has plenty of the right kind of action although he may be an execrable reader, will succeed where one who is merely a good elocutionist will make but little impression. "Sir Peter Teazle" is a character that will almost act itself in reasonably competent hands, and it requires a fine physique even more than eminent ability. Mr. Adams certainly looked the part last night, as he possesses all the personal advantages necessary for its successful personation, but he lacked sympathy with it, and his performance was cold and colorless, although correct enough as a piece of reading. Mr. Adams' deficiencies were especially apparent in the quarrel scene, where Mrs. Drew's brilliant acting as "Lady Teazle" completely threw him in the shade. Mr. Adams is not a mere amateur, and yet he is not strictly a professional. His performance, therefore, is open to criticism, while it is entitled to a certain amount of lenient judgment. Some of his greatest deficiencies last evening may be attributed to want of practice as a professional actor, which prevented him from feeling perfectly at ease on the stage.

"The Hunchback" at the Chesnut.

There are few plays better worth seeing than *The Hunchback*, and the audience in attendance at the Chesnut Street Theatre last evening had the pleasure of witnessing a more than usually good representation of it. The "Julia" of Miss Glover was a very charming performance, and it made a more favorable impression than anything she has yet done in this city. Miss Glover has a slight impediment in her speech that is not unpleasant in itself, but that prevents her from being heard distinctly at all times, and she is to a certain extent deficient in power. Those who sit nearest to the stage, therefore, are best able to appreciate some of the best parts of her acting, and to understand how really fine her abilities are. Miss Glover is able to represent passion and emotion without rant, and in this she presents a most favorable contrast to Mrs. Scott-Siddons, who last played the part of "Julia" at the Chesnut. What she lacks in force she makes up in expression, and her performance last evening was refined, elegant, and thoroughly artistic—such a performance, in fact, as few stock actresses we have had in this city of late years could equal. Mr. Davenport's "Master Walter" was of course admirable in every respect, and the other parts were, almost without exception, well sustained. The house was filled with a large and fashionable audience, and the performance was liberally applauded throughout, Miss Glover, Mr. Davenport, and Mr. Thorne, who personated "Clifford," being several times called before the curtain.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Miss Leona Cavender will appear this afternoon and evening in the drama of *Minnie's Luck*. Miss Cavender has renewed her engagement and will continue at the Walnut during next week.

AT THE CHESNUT Schiller's drama of *The Robbers* will be represented this evening.

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *The Wonder* and the drama of *The Willow Copse* will be performed this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE a minstrel entertainment will be given this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN variety performances will be given this afternoon and evening.

AT THE AMERICAN MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, there will be dramatic performances this afternoon and evening.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, assisted by several eminent artists, will give two grand concerts at the Academy of Music on Monday and Tuesday evenings next.

THEODORE THOMAS, with his grand orchestra, will give three grand concerts at the Academy of Music on next Friday evening and Saturday afternoon and evening.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.—The return of the English Opera Combination will, we are certain, be hailed with satisfaction by a large number of the citizens of Philadelphia. The combination is an unusually strong one, and the series of seven performances which will commence at the Academy of Music on Monday, February 6, promise to be highly enjoyable. The *repertoire* announced for the week is as follows:—On Monday, *The Bohemian Girl;* on Tuesday, for the benefit of Messrs. Zimmerman and Campbell, *Martha;* on Wednesday, for the benefit of Mrs. Seguin, *The Marriage of Figaro;* on Thursday, *Trovatore*, when Miss Emma Houson will appear as "Leonora;" on Friday, for the benefit of Mr. Castle, *Fidelio;* on Saturday afternoon, *Oberon;* and on Saturday evening, *Der Freischutz.*

CITY ITEMS.

CORSETS. CORSETS.
CORSETS. CORSETS.
PRICES REDUCED.
PRICES REDUCED.
THE LADIES' OPPORTUNITY.
THE LADIES' OPPORTUNITY.
50 CENTS GOOD HAND-MADE CORSETS.
70 CENTS SUPERIOR NEW CORSET.
85 CENTS FINELY-TRIMMED CORSET.
85 CENTS SPLENDID WOVEN CORSET.
$1·00 SUPERIOR WOVEN CORSET.
$1·00 SUPERIOR PATENT CIRCULAR GORE CORSET.

THE ONE DOLLAR Patent Circular Gore Corset, now having a marked success, is well shaped and made up in a superior manner. It is the ladies' favorite. To secure increased patronage Mr. Finn is presenting a splendid line of Corsets at figures far below usual rates.

JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS the best.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

IT OPERATES LIKE MAGIC.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

GREEN GUM PLASTERS,
THE ONLY ONES which effectually will CURE CORNS and BUNIONS, are manufactured by
G. KRAUSE, Apothecary,
N. W. cor. Twelfth and Chesnut Streets.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE the best made in America.

WHITMAN'S JUJUBE
is now the standard remedy for Singers, Public Speakers, and all affections of the Throat. 25 cents per box. Druggists sell it. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, Sole Manufacturers, S. W. corner of Twelfth and Market streets.

MARRIED.

FURNAS—TRUMAN.—On the evening of 1st Mo., 25th, under the care of the Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia, DAVIS FURNAS, of Waynesville, Ohio, and SARAH S., youngest daughter of Joseph M. and the late Sarah Shaw Truman, of this city.

LEITH—BOUD.—On Thursday, the 26th instant, by Rev. J. A. Kunkelman, Mr. SYLVANUS A. LEITH to Miss MARTAA W. BOUD, both of this city. No cards.

LONGCOPE—MOORE.—On the 26th instant, at the Bishop's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Simpson, W. MOORE LONGCOPE to GERTIE A. MOORE.

DIED.

RICHARDS.—On Friday morning, January 27, 1871, Mr. CHARLES RICHARDS, in the 86th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the house of his son-in-law, G. N. Tatham, No. 111a Spruce street, on Monday, January 30th, at 12 o'clock noon. Interment at Laurel Hill.

HAGGERTY.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 25th instant, JAMES HAGGERTY, aged 27 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, N. E. corner of Twenty-third and Filbert streets, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

ALLEN.—In New York, January 27th, JAMES S., Jr., only child of James S. and Mary H. Willet.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, No. 334 West Thirty-third street, New York, Monday, 30th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

50 SILVER CHANGE UNDER 50 CTS.
EYRE & LANDELL,
No. 400 ARCH Street,
Commence to-day giving specie change under 50 cts.
DEALERS IN FINE DRY GOODS.
DEALERS IN BROCHE SHAWLS. 1 28tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ FAIR PRICES AND GOOD EXECUTION at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' PRINTING HOUSE, FIFTH and CHESNUT. 1t

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

☞ PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE,
JANUARY 28, 1871.
Mails for Europe per Steamer CITY OF LONDON will CLOSE at this office on SUNDAY, 29th instant, at 9 P. M.
HENRY H. BINGHAM,
1t Postmaster.

☞ A MEETING OF THE CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S HOME of Philadelphia will be held at No. 400 WALNUT Street, on THURSDAY, the 2d of February next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
SAMUEL ASHHURST,
Secretary pro tem.
Philadelphia, Jan. 16, 1871. 1 17 14t

☞ OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL CO., No. 303 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28, 1871.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office on TUESDAY, February 7, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Managers for the ensuing year.
1 28 8t E. G. GILES, Secretary.

☞ FOR THE RELIEF AND EMPLOYMENT OF THE POOR.
"THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA."
This old and well-known benevolent organization is now permanently located at
No. 503 ARCH STREET,
where a store has been opened for the sale of Hosiery, Gentlemen's Wear, etc. Plain and Fancy Sewing will also be taken in. Profits to be distributed to the poor.
Donations in money, clothing, etc., are solicited.
GEORGE H. STUART, President.
THOMAS T. MASON, Treasurer,
1 21 8 2t No. 419 ARCH Street.

CHESNUT STREET SKATING RINK,

TWENTY-THIRD AND CHESNUT.
BEAUTIFUL ICE. BEAUTIFUL ICE.
ELEGANT SKATING. ELEGANT SKATING.
LIBERTY SILVER CORNET BAND,
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
BY REQUEST.
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Jan. 30,
GRAND COTERIE FANTASTIQUE.
1t J. A. PAYNE & BRO.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

1 16 2mdp CORNELIUS & SONS

FOR SALE.

CHESNUT STREET LOT FOR SALE.—Nos. 1729 and 1731, 40 feet front by 120 feet deep to street at the back. Apply to JOHN CRUMP, No. 1731 CHESNUT Street, or at COLONNADE HOTEL. 1 26 13t*

FOR SALE MEDIUM SIZE, MODERATE price, very desirable House, No. 2007 Walnut street. Back buildings, all modern improvements, in perfect order. S. KINGSTON McCAY,
1 28 10t* No. 429 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,

RARE CHANCE,
STORE No. 836 CHESNUT STREET, UNDER CONTINENTAL HOTEL.
Elegant Fixtures for sale, including Marble Counters, large Mirrors, etc.
Immediate possession. 12 15 tf

TO LET—WEST PHILADELPHIA.—THE desirable Dwelling No. 436 South FORTIETH Street (Fountain Terrace). Apply at No. 218½ WALNUT street, room 5, second-story front; or, No. 425 South BROAD Street. 1 11tf

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Continued Increase of Sales.

Great Bankrupt Sale of Dry Goods.

Wholesale Stock at Retail.

908 CHESNUT Street,

ABOVE NINTH.

It has been universally acknowledged that this is the Cheapest Sale of Dry Goods ever made in this city. This is without contradiction.

Black Silks that Retail at $3·50 are selling for $2; Colored Silks that Retail at $3·50 and $4 are selling at $1·75 and $2; Silk Poplins that retail at $1·50 selling at 75c. and $1; Wool Poplins that retail at 75c. selling at 45c.; Rich Plaid Poplins that retail at $1·50 selling at 62 and 75c.; Black Alpacas that retail at 75c. selling at 50c.; Broche Shawls that retail at $35 selling at $20: Velvets [illegible] at $10; Poplin Robes that retail at $20 selling at $8.

French Organdies that retail at 50 a 62½c. selling at 25c.; French Percales that retail at 37½c. selling at 20c.; Black Hernani that retail at 50 selling at 25c.; Stripe and Figured Hernani that retail at 50 and 62½ selling at 25c.; Jouvin Kid Gloves that retail at $2·25 selling at $1·25; White Corded Piques that retail at 62½ selling at 25c.; Plaid Serges that retail at $1 selling at 50c.

All the rest of the stock selling at the same rates. Don't delay coming out to look at this stock while the assortment is good, as you will save almost one-half in your purchases.

No. 908 CHESNUT Street,

1t9 PHILADELPHIA.

1871.

PRIOR TO STOCK TAKING,

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WE WILL CLOSE OUT,

Regardless of Cost,

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PAISLEY SHAWLS,
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BLANKET SHAWLS,
HOOP SKIRTS AND CLOTH SKIRTS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS AND PLAIDS,
HEAVY FLANNELS, BLANKETS, ETC.

We offer Special Bargains in BLACK SILKS, upon which our customers can now save from 25 cents to 50 cents on the yard.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstu1 PHILADELPHIA.

EYRE AND LANDELL,

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GOOD BLACK SILKS UNDER VALUE,

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727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

POPULAR PRICES
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STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

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COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL, PER TON OF 2240 POUNDS, DELIVERED.
LEHIGH—Furnace, $7·75; Stove, $8; Nut, $7.
SCHUYLKILL—Furnace, $7; Stove, $7·25; Nut, $6·25.
EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Yard, corner TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street. 20 rp tf

SNOWDEN & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash rates. 1 13

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp1

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NEW 7 30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

We offer for Sale at Par, and Accrued Interest, the FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRAND GOLD BONDS OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

These bonds are secured, *first*, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock and all equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.

The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty years, and the Interest semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5000, and $10,000.

The Trustees under the mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7·30 Bonds will at all times before maturity, be receivable at Ten per Cent. Premium (or 110) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20s can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics increase their yearly income *one third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

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D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
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H. H. WILTBANK,
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SPECIAL NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

A Choice Security.

We are now able to supply a limited amount of the

Catawissa Railroad Company's 7 PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS,

FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAX.

They are issued for the sole purpose of building the extension from MILTON TO WILLIAMSPORT, a distance of 30 *miles*, and *are secured by a lien on the entire road of nearly* 100 *miles*, fully equipped and doing a flourishing business.

When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the Company will be less than $16,000 per mile, leaving out their *Valuable Coal Property of* 1200 *acres*, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 15 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.

They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), issued in sums of $500 and $1000. Interest payable February and August.

Price 92½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance.

For further information, apply to

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
1 26 PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO 809 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1870.
The following Statement is made in conformity with an act of Assembly:—

Capital	$200,000·00
Paid up	195,500·00

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages, first liens on real estate in Philadelphia	$54,500·00
Ground rent	1,100·00
National Bank of Republic stock	50,000·00
Second National Bank stock	10,800·00
Philadelphia City Sixes, untaxed	20,000·00
Chamber of Commerce stock	400·00
Real Estate	3,500·00
Loans on collaterals	8,224·74
Balances due from agents	6,545·14
Interest due and accrued	1,953·43
Office furniture and fixtures	3,750·00
Instalments on stock due	4,500·00
Cash in bank and on hand	36,138·74
	$201,412·05

RECEIPTS FOR 1870.

Fire premiums on $4,016,314	$18,305·79
Interest	1,533·00
	$19,838·79

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.

Losses, all settled	$18,055·21
Return premiums and reinsurance	1,725·01
Expenses:—Rent, commissions, salaries, advertising, taxes	16,107·87
	35,888·09
	$12,950·70

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

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George A. West,	Nathan Hilles,
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1870. SLEIGHING SEASON. 1871.

WM. D. ROGERS & CO.

FINE SIX SEAT, PONY AND SINGLE CUTTER

SLEIGHS,

Albany Style of Exquisite Finish.

Will be Sold Low to Close Consignments.

WAREROOMS,

Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,

1 26 3t4p PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

JOSEPH BECKHAUS,

No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,

ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE,

Manufacturer of exclusively FIRST-CLASS

CARRIAGES.

NEWEST STYLES.

Clarences, Landaus, Landaulettes, Close Coaches, Shifting qr. Coaches, Coupes, Baroouches, Phaetons, Rockaways, Etc., SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE FAMILY and PUBLIC USE. Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.

Fine and varied stock on hand—completed and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention. All work warranted. 12 21 3mrp

SOAP.

OUR PATENT Perfumed Detersive Soap, Perfumed Detersive Soap, Perfumed Detersive Soap, Perfumed Detersive Soap, Perfumed Detersive Soap,

Which we have recently patented, is made of the purest materials, and is far superior in CLEANING and BLEACHING properties, economy, and a saving of labor, to any other LAUNDRY SOAP ever made on this continent. A single trial will convince all good housekeepers of this truth. It cannot injure the clothes or chap the hands of the washerwoman, and is for sale at all grocery stores in the city.

McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO.,

Manufacturers,

Philadelphia, New York, and Chicago.

1 27 6trp

GLOVES, ETC.

500 DOZEN

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S GLOVES.

"La Belle" Kid Gloves, $1 25 per pair.
"Bartley" Kid Gloves reduced to $1·85.
Jouvin closing out at $1·85.
Joseph Glove, $1; best $1 Glove imported.
Children's "La Belle" Kid Gloves reduced to 87c.
Children's Cloth Gloves, all colors and sizes.
Ladies' Cloth Gloves, 25, 31, 38, 44, 50 to 75c.
Gents' Cloth Gloves, 44, 50, 65 to 75c.
Ladies' Castor Gauntlets, $1·25.
Gents' Underwear, closing out.
Ladies' Underwear, 75, $1, $1·25 up.
A lot slightly soiled Kid Gloves of all brands and all sizes, at 75c. per pair, to close out quick, at

BARTHOLOMEWS'
Great Kid Glove Emporium,
1 5 thstutf No. 23 North EIGHTH Street.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORES,

1128 CHESNUT Street and 828 ARCH Street.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS!

SOFT-FINISH CAMBRICS.

NAINSOOKS! NAINSOOKS!

100 pieces of assorted qualities to be closed out immediately at fully 25 per cent. less than usual Wholesale Prices.

Another lot of the Cheap Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at $1·50 per dozen.

The Cheap Napkins $1·00 per dozen. 1 14 stusu6m

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

"UNTO US A CHILD IS BORN."

FROM THE GERMAN OF DR. A. THOLUCK.

Open thy portals, life, behold!
A King in thee His court would hold;
Ah! who shall tell His worth?
A King before whose glorious light
And gorgeous splendor, shrink from sight
The meaner kings of earth.
O see
How He,
In royal state,
Now through the gate
Descends, and how
The heavenly choir before Him bow!

As ready there He stands, all round
The heights of heaven with song resound,
And palms bestrew His way;
But ah! how strange! as near the earth
Approaching, all this sacred mirth
Grows dim, and fades away;
And palms,
And psalms,
And crowns of gold,
And thrones, behold,
All, all are gone,
A little child is found alone!

No splendor here adorns His brow;
O! glorious state we hear not now;
Poor straw His bed supplies.
O happy he who findeth grace,
Beside this Infant's resting-place,
To ponder and be wise!
O see,
How He,
Within us, mild,
And like a child,
His work begins,
And heirs for heaven thus daily wins!

CHRIST'S PERPETUAL PRESENCE.

It was a sad hour to the little company of disciples when Christ announced his purpose to leave them and return to heaven. Nor could they at once comprehend his words of comfort, or see that there was any consolation in them, as he spoke of the necessity for his return, and of the greater advantages which should follow to themselves. One proof that his withdrawal was an advantage, was in the precious meaning which they afterwards saw in these comforting words. And so, wanting this understanding of his words, their sadness was increased even to bewilderment, and almost to agony, when his prophecy became fulfilment, and they witnessed his actual ascent from Olivet to the skies. He assured them that all authority in heaven and earth is his, he commissioned them to spread the Gospel throughout the world, he promised to be with them always to the end of time; but even while these wondrous utterances sounded in their ears, and while they stood beholding, he was taken up from among them and a cloud received him out of their sight.

We can now readily understand that while Christ was visibly with his disciples, they would almost inevitably regard his bodily presence as necessary to his spiritual presence. How could he be where his body was not? and how could his spiritual energy be manifest when his physical senses were dormant? "Lord, if thou hadst been here, my brother had not died," said Martha, with a chiding regret; and Mary soon repeated the words and the tone, with a deeper pathos. As though, being absent, he had not known the need of Lazarus, or had not been able to heal him from afar. "Master, carest thou not that we perish?" cried the imperilled disciples on the boisterous sea, when the Lord was indeed present bodily, but asleep. As though being asleep, His humanity and His Deity were alike inactive. And thus would it have ever been. The apprehension of His omnipresence and universal power required his bodily withdrawal. He went away that He might be forever near. He retired from the sight of a few that, through the Spirit's ministry, He might be intimately manifest to the entire multitude of believers everywhere to the end of the world.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Synod of Missouri (Declaration and Testimony) has 127 churches, 81 ministers, 4 licentiates, and 4 candidates. During the year there were admitted to the Church, 532 by profession and 352 by letter—making the total number of communicants 6850.

—The Rev. J. G. Fackler, pastor of the First Church in St. Joseph, Missouri, writes: "We are in the midst of delightful religious services, continued since the beginning of the year. The Lord is pouring out his Spirit upon us, and quite a number are inquiring the way of life, while some have already experienced peace in believing."

—An interesting revival is reported in the Presbyterian church at Boonville, Missouri, under the pastoral care of the Rev. B. H. Charles. There had been twenty-six additions, previous to December 26, to that church—and a few to other churches—and the good work was still in progress.

—The Central Church, St. Louis, Missouri, of which the Rev. Dr. Brank is the pastor, finding their house of worship to be too far "down town," have taken the first steps in a movement westward. A roomy and every way desirable lot has been purchased, corner of Garrison and Lucas avenues, on which a chapel will be erected in the spring.

—The Rev. William E. Boggs, pastor of the church in Columbia, South Carolina, has signified his intention to accept a call from the Second church at Memphis, Tenn.

—Ten or twelve full-blooded Indians desire to become students in Highland University, Kansas, with a view to enter the ministry in the Presbyterian Church.

—Rev. T. S. Kendall, D. D., who was moderator of the last General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church in Pittsburg, in May, died in Oregon on the 5th, at the residence of his son-in law.

—The Presbytery of Belfast, Ireland, has denounced Mr. Gladstone for the interest displayed by him in the welfare of the Pope.

—Mrs. J. V. Farwell, whose husband is so prominent in the Christian activities of the Methodist denomination, is herself an active member of the Presbyterian Church, and an officer of its Woman's Board.

—The Presbyterian General Assembly has changed the day of Prayer for Colleges from the last Thursday of February to the last Thursday of January.

—On the 20th of October last, the day on which the union of the Presbyterian Churches in the United States was consummated, a new Synod called the "Synod of China" was organized at Ningpo, China.

—Dr. Candlish's Church, in Edinburgh, is the largest and most prominent of the churches of the Free Church of Scotland. It has thirty-nine deacons and thirty-nine elders. An elder and a deacon supervise the parish work in each of the twenty-one districts into which the parish is divided. They had some trouble about the singing until they adopted the plan of having four choirs, which conduct the singing alternately, and occupy pews in the middle of the house.

BAPTIST.

—In 1830 there were 55 Baptist churches in New Jersey, the membership at that time being 3967. The average of ministerial salaries was $212. Value of church property about $150,000. At present the denomination owns two and a half millions of church property, pays an average of $1028 in salaries, has 126 additional churches, and six times the membership of 1830.

—Mr. A. W. Dimock, a Wall street broker, has lately built and presented to the Baptists of Elizabeth, N. J., a large and handsome church edifice. Mr. Dimock is the son of a Baptist clergyman of Nova Scotia.

—The Rev. W. H. Eaton, D. D., who for a year past has been trying to raise a $200,000 endowment for Newton Theological Seminary, says that the total amount raised and pledged up to January 1 had reached $170,000. We learn that the remaining $30,000 has since been secured.

—At Harper's Ferry the Free Baptist Church lately held a funeral service for the twenty-one members of its congregation who were drowned in the great flood on September 30. Only two bodies of the twenty-one were recovered.

—A Baptist lady at the North gives $13,500 for the establishment of a school for colored preachers and teachers at Columbia, South Carolina.

—The Rev. E. G. Taylor, D.D., pastor of the Coliseum Baptist Church, New Orleans, reports favorable prospects. He is the only Baptist pastor in that city except those who have charge of colored churches.

METHODIST.

—Some of the fruits of the Methodist work in the Conference of South Carolina are 80 preachers and a membership of 20,000, and an educational institution of much value, and church property worth $100,000, since the war.

—The splendid, substantial, and beautiful St. Paul's Methodist Church, Cincinnati, Ohio, stands alone among the costly houses built for Christ there. Its cost is somewhere near $250,000. Two churches have been absorbed to form this one, and one poor little mission church on Plum street has recently been disbanded; so there are two less charges than there were a year ago. They are moving to organize other interests.

—The usual estimate of non-communicant adherents in the Methodist Church in this country (children and other members of Methodist families, etc.) to each communicant is three—so that the Methodist population (such as the Roman Catholic Church includes in its statistics) should be 5,468,536. This is at least a third more than the best authenticated estimates of the Romish population of the country, as given by their own statisticians.

—The Methodist Church Extension Society was organized in 1864. In 1869 it raised by collection about $60,000, and for the Loan Fund about $114,000 on subscription; aided 79 churches in about 26 States and Territories; and in 1870 over $100,000, aiding 170 churches in 36 different States and Territories, extending from Maine to California, from the lakes to the gulf.

—The Michigan Methodists are moving to endow Albion College in that State, and for broader foundations. David Preston, of Detroit, offered to collect $60,000 if $50,000 could be raised otherwise. Edgar Conkling offered $10,000, and also offered 25,000 acres of land, located at Mackinaw, "for a national university." That place he reckons "the true Northwest."

—David Snow, a leading Methodist, of Boston, Mass., has offered fifty dollars for the best essay on Free Seats and Congregational Singing.

—The Methodist Mission to the Chinese in San Francisco has erected a mission building. The Chinese themselves have contributed $440 towards it—one man, Dr. Li Po Tui, subscribing $50, and the scholars of the school $112·50 in small sums.

—Dr. T. P. Abell, for many years known extensively as a Universalist minister, was received into the Methodist Church in Salem, Mass., on Sunday, January 1.

—The Bishops of the Melhodist Church have chosen the Rev. H. H. Farrall, of Decorah, Iowa, to establish a mission at Rome, Italy.

—Rev. E. Davies writes to *Zion's Herald* the following reasons why he hopes to see the rule abolished which requires "six months' probation" of candidates in the Methodist Church:—"I would have the rule abolished, 1. Because it is unscriptural. Just think for a moment of the Apostles putting three thousand souls on six months' probation for church-membership. 2. It is often injurious to the candidates. Instead of being led right forward in the ordinances of the Church, they are left to delay from month to month till multitudes of them lose their first love and go back into sin, that they might have been saved from if the practice of the Apostles had been followed out. 3. Because it seems to imply that Methodist converts are not so good as those of other churches; hence they must be kept on trial 182 days. 4. Because, while we are waiting six months to try our probationers, other churches step right up and take them into their church, even, sometimes, after they have been baptized among us."

EPISCOPAL.

—The noted choir of Trinity Church, New York, has been strengthened by an orchestra of thirty brass, wind, and stringed instruments.

—Rev. W. J. Ellis, rector of Christ Church, Memphis, Tennessee, has felt compelled to resign the charge of the church on account of a difference between himself and the vestry on the subject of free pews, Mr. Ellis believing that the system of renting pews tends to exclude many who would otherwise attend church.

—Bishop Clarkson, of Nebraska, reports that of the 75,000 Indians in the bounds of his diocese, 15,000 attend religious services. He thinks the effort for their Christianization has been a great success.

—The Church of the Ascension (Dr. J. C. Smith's) in New York has just successfully completed its effort to raise $32,000 for the building of a church for the institutions at Gambier, Ohio.

—One new bishopric is to be erected in Ireland (Ardagh), and two in South Africa (Transvaal and Caffraria). A correspondent to the London *Guardian* advocates the revival of the old archbishopric of London. The new Bishop of Wellington, New Zealand, has been consecrated without the Queen's mandate. The Synod of Ferns have passed a resolution approving of the endeavors to bring about the amalgamation of the Primitive Methodists with the Church of Ireland.

—The congregation of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, on the Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y., contributed $10,000 in behalf of foreign missions on Sunday evening, 15th instant.

LUTHERAN.

—The attempt to establish an English Lutheran church in Petersburg, Va., has failed, but it is thought there is abundant room for a German one.

—One hundred and seventeen new Lutheran churches had been dedicated in the United States during the year 1870, being a fraction over two every week.

—The *Lutheran Observer* asserts that a Rev. Mr. Bond, "who was excluded from his church for alleged immorality," has recently organized a Lutheran church in Chicago. In order to obtain funds a ball was advertised, the published card announcing that "Messrs. —— will furnish wines of the very best qualities," and "after the concert and raffling of the articles unsold, there will be a merry ball, at which the beauties of the West Side will be seen in all their virginal decorations, etc."

CONGREGATIONAL.

—Eighty-nine Congregational churches have been formed during the past year in the United States.

—The Rev. Dr. Dexter, of the Boston *Congregationalist*, has gone to Europe to complete his preparations for writing the history of the "Old Colony"—a work on which he has been for some time engaged.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

—The Roman Catholics of Richmond, Va., on January 12, held a meeting to express their sympathy for the Pope in his afflictions. The Bishop of the Diocese presided and made a speech. The Mayor of the city read the protest, and the programme was carried out without dissent. Some of the avowals of the Bishop and other speakers were strangely discordant with what is generally thought to be universal American sentiment. Growing bold in consequence of the silence of opponents, the Bishop affirmed that "the Reformation had given birth to the heresy that the people are the source of power, but it was now becoming every day more apparent that the people cannot be governed by their own consent."

—A law has been enforced throughout Italy for the removal of the numerous shrines of the Madonna. The British and Foreign Bible Society, having secured a suitable locality in the Corso, Rome, have opened a Bible depot, with the sign over the door "*Sacre Bibbie in Diverse Lingue.*"

UNIVERSALIST.

—According to the statistics of the "Universalist Register and Almanac for 1871," the Universalists have 2 universities, 1 law school, and 7 academies and institutes. For these, there are 80 teachers and professors, and the endowments, etc., are valued at $1,832,000. In California there are at present no Universalist ministers in active service; while in Massachusetts there are 107 ministers, 105 parishes, and 95 meeting-houses. Illinois has 50 ministers, 61 parishes, and 48 meeting-houses. They have 625 ministers in the United States and Canada, and 903 societies, of which nearly 700 have houses of worship. Thirteen Universalist periodicals are published. The Universalists, as well as the Unitarians, publish no statistics of their membership. The congregations of both are, on an average, much smaller than Methodist congregations, the average membership of which, in 1869, was a little over 100.

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Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.
Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

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WITH FOURTEEN PROFESSORS.
The Spring Term of the present season begins on the
FIRST OF FEBRUARY.
The rearrangement of classes then made enables students to enter the several schools with advantage. Students entering at this time pay only half fees.
All the ACADEMIC SCHOOLS of the College, as well as the Professional Schools of LAW and ENGINEERING, are in full operation.
For further information, address
WILLIAM DOLD,
Clerk of Faculty, Lexington, Va.
January 1, 1871. 1 17 6w

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MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
Next session begins MONDAY, January 9, 1871.
For circulars apply to
21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MT. VERNON street, Rev. JAMES G. SHINN, A. M., Principal. 12 31 smtu2m

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JAMES & HUBER,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
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Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
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First Mortgage Bonds.
Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.
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At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.
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SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
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We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company
AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
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Of Philadelphia.
BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION
FOR THE
BONDS
Of this Company
Are now open at the following places
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Office of Drexel & Co., No. 34 South Third street.
Office of B. K. Jamison & Co., northwest corner of Third and Chesnut streets.
C. Cambios & Co., No. 38 South Third street.
Office of Barker, Bros. & Co., No. 28 South Third street.
Office of Girard National Bank, Third street, below Chesnut.
Office of Central National Bank, Fourth street, below Chesnut.
These BONDS are issued in sums of $500 and $1000 each, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of State tax, and are a first mortgage upon the property of the Company, and the prompt payment of the principal and interest of the same is guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 1 21 12t

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Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
Free of all Taxes,
At 85 and Accrued Interest.
These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.
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At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.
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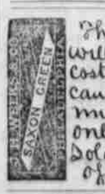

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MUNICIPAL CLAIMS.

Continued From the Sixth Page.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1677. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia has filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against ALEXANDER BUIST, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and PHILIP DOUGHERTY and ALEXANDER BUIST, registered owners, for the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars and thirty-six cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the southwest corner of Pine and Aspen, or Albion, streets, in the Seventh ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on said Pine street thirty-eight feet, and extending in depth southward along said Aspen or Albion street fifty-two feet.

N. B.—On this lot there are erected two brick houses, No. 2116 and 2118 Pine street.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said ALEXANDER BUIST, owner, etc., and PHILIP DOUGHERTY and ALEXANDER BUIST, registered owners, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said buildings and lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of and one hundred eighty dollars and thirty-six cents should not be levied on the said buildings and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK {L. S.} HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1678. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia have filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, against EURISTA or KOONS, owners, or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and CHARLES FAUL, registered owner, for the sum of one hundred and eighty-six dollars and eighty-eight cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all those three certain lots or pieces of ground situated on the west side of Front street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, one of them at the distance of fifty-four (54) feet northward from the north side of Diamond street, containing in front on said Front street thirty-six feet and in depth westward one hundred and ten feet to Hope street; another of them at the distance of one hundred and twenty-six feet northward from the north side of Diamond street, containing in front on said Front street seventy-two feet and in depth westward one hundred and ten feet to Hope street; and the other of them at the distance of two hundred and sixteen feet northward from the north side of Diamond street, containing in front on said Front street thirty-seven feet more or less, and in depth westward one hundred and ten feet to Hope street.

And whereas, it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimant, now we command you that you make known to the said EURISTA or KOONS, owner, etc., and CHARLES FAUL, registered owner, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lots of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held in Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and eighty-six dollars and eighty-eight cents should not be levied of the said lots of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK {L. S.} HARE Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1679, December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia have filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against EURISTA and EURISTA or SCOTT, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be the owner, and FREEMAN SCOTT, registered owner, for the sum of two hundred and thirty-nine dollars for registered taxes, to wit, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the west side of Second street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia commencing at a point at the distance of sixty-two feet eleven and one-half inches north ward from the north side of Norris street, thence extending northward along the west side of Second street one hundred and five feet ten and seven-eighths inches to the middle line of Wager street, vacated, thence along the same southwestward one hundred and thirty-one feet eleven and five-eighths inches to the east side of Philip street, thence southward along the same one hundred and five feet ten and seven-eighths inches to a point, and thence northeastward one hundred and thirty-one feet eleven and five-eighths inches to the west side of Second street and place of beginning. Also, all that certain triangular lot situate on the west side of Philip street, in the ward and city aforesaid, commencing at the distance of thirty-eight feet and one-half inch northward from the north side of Norris street, thence extending northward along the west side of said Philip street sixty-seven feet two and one-eighth inches to the middle line of Wager street, vacated, and thence along same line southwestward thirty (30) feet, more or less, to a point, and thence southeastward sixty-one feet eleven and one-half inches to the west side of Philip street and place of beginning.

And whereas, it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make to the said E. W. RUSTA and EURISTA, owners, reputed owners, etc., and FREEMAN SCOTT, registered owner, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of five hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty-seven cents should not be levied of the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK {L. S.} HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1680. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia have filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, against E. W. RUSTA and EURISTA, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners, and FREEMAN SCOTT, registered owner, for the sum of five hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty-seven cents, for registered taxes, to wit, against all that certain lot or piece of ground, situated on the west side of Second street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, commencing at a point at the distance of sixty-two feet eleven and one-half inches northward from the north side of Norris street, thence extending northward along the west side of Second street one hundred and five feet ten and seven-eighths inches to the middle line of Wager street, vacated, thence along the same southwestward one hundred and thirty-one feet eleven and five-eighths inches to the east side of Philip street, thence southward along the same one hundred and five feet ten and seven-eighths inches to a point, and thence northeastward one hundred and thirty-one feet eleven and five-eighths inches to the west side of Second street and place of beginning. Also, all that certain triangular lot situate on the west side of Philip street, in the ward and city aforesaid, commencing at the distance of thirty-eight feet and one-half inch northward from the north side of Norris street, thence extending northward along the west side of said Philip street sixty-seven feet two and one-eighth inches to the middle line of Wager street, vacated, and thence along same line southwestward thirty (30) feet, more or less, to a point, and thence southeastward sixty-one feet eleven and one-half inches to the west side of Philip street and place of beginning.

And whereas, it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said E. W. RUSTA and EURISTA, owners, reputed owners, etc., and FREEMAN SCOTT, registered owner, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of five hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty-seven cents should not be levied of the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK {L. S.} HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1681. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia has filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against A. B. AYRES, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of one hundred and nine dollars and thirty-two cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground, situated on the south west line of Sergeant street and the east line of Collins street, thence southeastward along Sergeant street nine-ty-six feet ten and three-eighths inches; thence southwesterly at right angles to the same one hundred and forty feet to the northeast side of Dickinson street; thence northwestward along the same fifty feet to the east side of Collins street; thence northward along the same one hundred and forty-seven feet seven and three-quarter inches to Sergeant street, the place of beginning.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said A. B. AYRES, owner or reputed owner, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and nine dollars and thirty-two cents should not be levied on the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK {L. S.} HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1682, December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia have filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against STOTESBURY & AYRES, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owner, and RICHARD G. STOTESBURY, registered owner, for the sum of one hundred and sixty-three dollars and fifty-eight cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast corner of Cumberland and Coral (now Diamond) streets, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on said Cumberland street eighty-seven feet, and extending in depth southwestward along said Diamond street, eighty feet, more or less, to an alley.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said STOTESBURY & AYRES, owners or reputed owners, etc., and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and sixty-three dollars and fifty-eight cents should not be levied of the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK {L. S.} HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1683, December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia have filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against JAMES TEAGUE, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and estate of WILLIAM RICHARDSON, registered owner, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-nine dollars and thirteen cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the south side of Poplar street, in the Fourteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of seventeen feet six inches westward from the west side of Ontario street, containing in front or breadth on said Poplar street seventeen feet six inches, and extending in length or depth southward on the east line thirty-nine feet, and on the west line thereof forty-two feet two and five-eighths inches.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a three-story brick house, being No. 1338 Poplar street.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said JAMES TEAGUE, owner, etc., and estate of WILLIAM RICHARDSON, registered owner, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said building and lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court, at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia, on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and fifty-nine dollars and thirteen cents should not be levied of the said building and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK {L. S.} HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1684. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The City of Philadelphia have filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against E. W. RUSTA, E. W. EURISTA, EURISTA and SCOTT, and KOONS or SCOTT, owners, etc., and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court, at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia, on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of two hundred and six dollars and forty-seven cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeastward of Susquehanna avenue and Hope street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on the said Susquehanna avenue fifty-six feet, and extending that width in length or depth southward along the east side of Hope street sixty-nine feet.

And whereas, it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said E. W. RUSTA, E. W. EURISTA, EURISTA and SCOTT, and KOONS or SCOTT, owners, etc., and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court, at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia, on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of two hundred and six dollars and forty-seven cents should not be levied of the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK {L. S.} HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1685. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia have filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, against FREDERICK WILHELM, H. P. LINX, JOHN FIRTH, GEORGE TROVILE, and SKATING RINK, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners, and BARNABAS HAMMETT, registered owner, for the sum of eleven hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fourteen cents, to wit:—for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north side of Chesnut street, in the Ninth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of twenty feet westward from the west side of Twenty-third street, containing in front on said Chesnut street two hundred and twenty feet, and extending in length or depth northward of that width one hundred and eight feet six inches to a twenty-five feet wide street called Johnston street.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a large brick and stone building, used as a Skating Rink, etc.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said FREDERICK WILHELM, H. P. LINX, etc., owners, etc., and BARNABAS HAMMETT, registered owner, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said building and lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court, at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia, on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of eleven hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fourteen cents should not be levied on the said building and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK {L. S.} HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1686. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia has filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against WILLIAM H. WITTE, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of seven hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty-three cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the east side of York, and northwest side of Tulip street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, beginning at the northeast corner of York and Tulip sts.; containing in front or breadth said York street seventy-two feet, and extending in length or depth northeastwardly along the northwest side of Tulip street, one hundred and twenty-five feet three inches to Emlen street.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a large brick school house, known as the "Witte Public School."

And whereas, It is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimant, now we command you that you make known to the said WILLIAM H. WITTE, owner or reputed owner, etc., and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said building and lot of ground that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia, on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of seven hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty three cents should not be levied of the said building and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK {L. S.} HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1687. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia has filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, against WILLIAM H. WITTE, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of seven hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty-three cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeastward of Susquehanna avenue and Hope street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on the said Susquehanna avenue fifty-six feet, and extending that width in length or depth southward along the east side of Hope street sixty-nine feet.

And whereas, it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said WILLIAM H. WITTE, owner or reputed owner, etc., and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia, on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of seven hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty-three cents should not be levied on the said building and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK {L. S.} HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1688. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia has filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, against WILLIAM H. WITTE, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of seven hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty-three cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwest corner of Susquehanna avenue and Lawrence street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on said Susquehanna avenue eighty-nine feet seven and one-half inches, and extending of that width in length or depth southward along said Lawrence and Okney streets one hundred and fourteen feet, more or less, to ground now or late of Rebecca Maulin.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a large brick school-house, known as the Megargee Public School.

And whereas, it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said WILLIAM H. WITTE, owner or reputed owner, etc., and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said building and lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held in Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show, if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of seven hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty-three cents should not be levied on the said building and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK {L. S.} HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1689. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia has filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against WILLIAM H. WITTE, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of seven hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty-three cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwest corner of Tucker and Sepviva streets, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Sepviva street one hundred and eleven feet nine and seven-eighths inches, and extending in depth eastward along said Tucker street one hundred feet.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said WILLIAM H. WITTE, owner or reputed owner, etc., and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and forty-four dollars and fourteen cents should not be levied of the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK {L. S.} HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1690. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia has filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against BERGDOLL & PSOTTA and MATTHEW NEWKIRK, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners, for the sum of one hundred and seventy-three dollars and ninety-five cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the intersection of the centre of Mill street with the centre of Perry street, both now vacated, in the Fifteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, then extending westward along the centre of said Perry street two hundred and twenty-six feet four and five eighths inches to the centre of Charles street, vacated, then northeastward along the centre of said Charles street three hundred and five feet eight and one-eighth (305 8⅛) inches, thence eastward eighty-two feet four and one-quarter inches to the centre of Mill street, thence southward along the centre of the same two hundred and sixty-four feet three and seven-eighths (264 3⅞) inches to the place of beginning.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimant, now we command you that you make known to the said BERGDOLL & PSOTTA and MATTHEW NEWKIRK, owners, etc., and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court, at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia, on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and seventy-three dollars and ninety-five cents should not be levied of the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK {L. S.} HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1845. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia has filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against WILLIAM R. DUNN and GEORGE WILLIAMS, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of two hundred and sixty-nine dollars and thirty-two cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all those two certain lots or pieces of ground situated on the west side of Third and east side of Fourth streets, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred feet northward from the north side of York street; one of them containing in front on said Third street one hundred and fifty feet, and extending in depth westward one hundred and two feet six inches to Orianna street; and the other of them containing in front on said Fourth street one hundred and fifty feet, and extending in depth eastward one hunded and two feet six inches to Orianna street.

And whereas it is alleged that the sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said WILLIAM R. DUNN and GEORGE WILLIAMS, owners, etc, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of two hundred and sixty-nine dollars and thirty-two cents should not be levied on the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK {L. S.} HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1846. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia has filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against WILLIAM H. WITTE, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of seven hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty-three cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwest corner of Susquehanna avenue and Lawrence street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on said Susquehanna avenue eighty-nine feet seven and one-half inches, and extending of that width in length or depth southward along said Lawrence and Okney streets one hundred and fourteen feet, more or less, to ground now or late of Rebecca Maulin.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a large brick school-house, known as the Megargee Public School.

And whereas, it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said WILLIAM H. WITTE, owner or reputed owner, etc., and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said building and lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held in Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show, if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of seven hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty-three cents should not be levied on the said building and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK {L. S.} HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1847. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia has filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, against WILLIAM H. WITTE, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of seven hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty-three cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the east side of York, and northwest side of Tulip street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, beginning at the northeast corner of York and Tulip sts.; containing in front or breadth said York street seventy-two feet, and extending in length or depth northeastwardly along the northwest side of Tulip street, one hundred and twenty-five feet three inches to Emlen street.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a large brick school house, known as the "Witte Public School."

And whereas, It is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimant, now we command you that you make known to the said WILLIAM H. WITTE, owner or reputed owner, etc., and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said building and lot of ground that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia, on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of seven hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty three cents should not be levied of the said building and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK {L. S.} HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1848. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia have filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, against WILLIAM B. JOHNSON, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of one hundred and nineteen dollars and forty-three cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwesterly side of Tucker street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of sixty feet southeasterly from Martha street, containing in front on said Tucker street one hundred and twenty feet and in depth southwesterly between line parallel with said Martha street eighty-four feet ten and three-quarter inches to Pepper street.

And whereas, it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimant, now we command you, that you make known to the said WILLIAM B. JOHNSON, owner or reputed owner, etc., and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show, if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and nineteen dollars and forty-three cents should not be levied of the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK {L. S.} HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1849, December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia has filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against unknown owner or reputed, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of one hundred and nineteen dollars and forty-three cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast side of Tucker street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and seven feet eight and one quarter inches southeast of Martha street, containing in front on said Tucker street eighty-eight feet, and in depth northeastward one hundred and ten feet eight and one-eighth inches to Jackson street.

And whereas, It is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimant, now we command you that you make known to the said unknown owner, or reputed owner, etc., and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court, at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia, on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and nineteen dollars and forty-three cents should not be levied of the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK {L. S.} HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1850. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia has filed a claim in our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia against RICHARD FITLER, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of one hundred and forty-four dollars and fourteen cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast corner of Tucker and Sepviva streets, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Sepviva street one hundred and eleven feet nine and seven-eighths inches, and extending in depth eastward along said Tucker street one hundred feet.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said RICHARD FITLER, owner or reputed owner, etc., and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court, at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and forty-four dollars and fourteen cents should not be levied of the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK {L. S.} HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

INSURANCE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888'24

CAPITAL.....$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS..2,609,888·24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,906·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5.500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. 2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,

MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,

Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
5 23 mwf1m REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

FIRE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870. $1,572,732

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Condition of the Trade—The Supply on Hand—The Prospect of a Termination of the Suspension—The Complete Tonnage for the Week, Etc. Etc.

There is not much of interest to report this week concerning the condition of the trade. Business is still in the same unsatisfactory state. The stocks at nearly all the principal points are still sufficient for the present. In New York they are the lowest, but even there it is calculated that the supply in the hands of the wholesale dealers will last from fifteen to twenty days longer. The retail stocks are much larger in proportion, and will last much longer. In Rhode Island, only, the supply is said to be short. The stock on hand at Port Richmond is sufficient to meet all requirements, and the surplus is sufficient to supply the points that are short, if navigation should remain open, and the vessels could be obtained to transport it.

The suspension still continues, and is as general as previously, except in the western part of Schuylkill and in the Shamokin region, where several other collieries will soon go to work in addition to the half-dozen or so which have been working all the time. It is difficult to say when the suspension will terminate, because it does not now depend entirely upon the miners who inaugurated it to say when it shall come to an end. The operators have also a say in the matter after the miners have fixed everything to their own satisfaction and announce that they are ready to begin. It will probably come to an end as soon as there is a demand for Schuylkill coal. Work will probably be resumed first in Wyoming, because coal, under existing circumstances, can there be mined more profitably at a low rate. That region will consequently first feel the effects of a slight rise. Besides this, the resumption will probably take place sooner there because the men evidently have no intention of holding out after the companies are ready to begin. They are willing to consult somewhat the wishes of the employer as well as the employed, and have no such bitter feelings against capital as they have in Schuylkill.

The following is the complete summary of the trade for the past week and year, compared with last year, as reported for the Pottsville *Miners' Journal* of to-day:—

	1870. WEEK.	1870. TOTAL.	1871. WEEK.	1871. TOTAL.	INC. & DEC.
Anthracite.					
P. & R. R....	29,378	324,684	6,039	2,0,341	65,641
Sch. Canal...		31,371		31,223	1,852
L. Val R. R. S.	47,923	355,261	1,319	3 31217	d 25,044
L. V. R. R. Nth			838	32,173	32,173
L. Canal.....					
L. Nav. R. R.	20,833	83,676	2,020	54,146	470
S. r'ton Sth(	33,823	88,146			d 88,146
do Nth)	11,914	37,045			d 37,045
Pa. R. R....	15,594	51,108	819	2,382	d 48,726
Pa. Canal....					
D. & H. Cal..					
D. & H. R. R. E	1,168	33,101	9,637	33,081	d 3,027
do. do. W	2,888	6,588	2,941	9,030	2,441
do. do S.	2,176	5,291			d 5,291
Wyoming Nth.					
Shamokin....	4,895	16,072	6,243	23,343	6,257
	173,020	1,011,371	29,536	911,054	
	24,898	911,054			
	148,922	100,377			
Semi-Anthracite.					
Trevorton....	965	1,273		183	d 1,091
Shot. Mt....		167	1,696	2,756	2,589
Lykens V. Co.					d 6,270
Williams'on.	4,168	7,746	91	1,446	
Big Lick Col.			2,104	3,350	3,350
	5,133	9,153	3,891	6,573	
Bituminous.					
Broad Top...		8,464	4,071	11,700	3,236
B. & C. R. R.	1,507	2,601	596	956	1,645
Clies. & O. Ca.					
	1,507	11,065	4,667	12,655	
Tot'l, all kind	183,260	1,031,593	138,165	931,862	
	38,166	931,982			
	145,094	99,710			

The supply from Schuylkill is now short of last year to same date 99,710 tons.

The amount of coal moved towards the markets of the seaboard in 1870, with the exception of one return, is given below from the *Miners' Journal:*—

Total supply of anthracite and semi-anthracite coal sent to market from all the regions:—

	Tons.
In 1870	18,371,514
In 1869	13,651,747
Total increase in 1870	1,719,767

The increase and decrease from the different regions were as follows:—

	Increase.	*Decrease.*
Schuylkill		1,028,566
Lehigh	1,116,780	
Wyoming	1,534,600	
Shamokin West	11,649	
Dauphin	91,304	
	2,748,333	
	1,028,566	
Increase	1,719,767	

"Had it not been for the criminal folly of the leaders of the W. B. A. last year, Schuylkill county would have increased her shipments from 400,000 to 500,000 tons, her share of the increase of 1,719,767 tons, instead of being behindhand 1,028,566 tons."

PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY STATISTICS.—According to the census of the United States Marshal we have in Philadelphia 3694 libraries, comprising an aggregate of 2,906,779 volumes. This is the statement:—

Kind.	*No.*	*Vols.*
Libraries of hospital and benevolent associations	30	49 435
City libraries	1	1,625
Medical colleges and schools, etc.	14	47,100
Libraries of courts	3	7,970
Church libraries	18	22,500
Church libraries (pastors)	468	330,572
Sabbath-school libraries	401	299,456
Scientific societies, etc	18	202,000
Circulating libraries (subscription)	21	109,528
Circulating libraries (stock)	2	145,000
Private libraries, including those of lawyers and clergymen	2783	1,690,984
Total	3694	2,906,770

A SNEAK THIEF.—About 6 o'clock last evening a young man called at the residence No. 907 Walnut street, on the pretense of seeing Dr. Hendry on professional business. He was invited into the parlor, and the servant went into the back part of the premises to notify the doctor that a gentleman was waiting to see him. The physician at once proceeded to the front part of the house, but was surprised on not finding any one there. An examination revealed the fact that the young man had taken his departure, carrying off with him a bran new overcoat.

BURGLARS AT WORK.—About half-past two o'clock this morning burglars effected an entrance into the residence and shoe store of Peter Conrad, No. 107 South Eighth street. They were seen to enter the premises, and the police were notified. As the latter entered the premises by the front door, the thieves jumped out of a second story back window and made their escape. The only plunder carried off was three silver napkin rings.

OUR COMMERCE.—To-day there are in port, loading and unloading, the following vessels:—

Steamships	10
Ships	8
Barks	25
Brigs	10
Schooners	29
Total in port	82

A BAKER ASSAULTED.—A baker named Charles Faber, residing at Twenty-first and Pemberton streets, was attacked at 3 o'clock this morning by five men, who rushed into his place of business, and without any provocation whatever beat him in a shocking manner. An alarm was given and the police chased the scoundrels several squares, but failed to capture them.

PETROLEUM RECEIPTS.—During the past week 3945 barrels of crude and 11,023 barrels of refined petroleum were received here. With the balance remaining from the previous week, the stock now aggregates about 30,000 barrels. The shipments during the past week were 247,157 gallons.

LODGERS.—There were one hundred and forty-four lodgers in the Third District Stationhouse last night.

IMPEACHED.

Robert Fox, Proprietor of the American Theatre, Sues the Owners of the "Sunday Times" for Libel.

This morning Robert Fox, proprietor of the New American Theatre, commenced proceedings against Messrs. John H. & Henry L. Taggart, publishers of the *Sunday Times*, for the publication, on December 4, 1870, of a malicious libel "calculated to injure the deponent and hold him up to public scorn and ridicule." The case came up before Recorder Givin. Hon. F. Carroll Brewster was counsel for Mr. Fox and Messrs. Lewis C. Cassidy and William B. Mann for the defendants. This was the evidence:—

Alexander Thompson sworn—I reside No. 1322 Mervine street; I purchased the paper dated December 4, 1870, from the office of the *Sunday Morning Times;* the son gave it to me and I paid the father the money; I first met the son and then subsequently the father, who gave me the change.

Robert Fox sworn—I reside No. 1901 Green street; my house is at the corner.

Q. Be kind enough to look at this article in the paper and say whether you reside at the place named?

A. Yes, sir. I understand that article to refer to me; I have lived there for two years, and have never had a performer except one, Mr. Vivian, ever in my house, and then he stayed only a few minutes; he was passing through the city for Pittsburg and stopped; my house has never been any disturbance or annoyance to the neighborhood; there is no truth in the article where it states that a remonstrance from the neighbors had been served upon me; therefore I could not have made the reply stated in the paper.

Cross-examined—The article does not specify any particular Sunday; I never had any gathering on the Sunday preceding December 4, or any other Sunday; never had even four or five friends there; no neighbors have remonstrated to me, and have heard no rumor of such a thing until I saw it in this sheet.

Matthias Marple sworn—I reside at No. 1903 Green street; am next door neighbor to Mr. Fox; he has resided there about two years; his house has never been an annoyance to me; I have never been annoyed by any of his visitors.

Mr. Brewster then read the article in question and queried, from your knowledge is this article true or untrue?

A. My belief is that it is untrue.

Q. How has the house been quiet?

A. It has been kept orderly, and has not, in my judgment, depreciated the value of my property.

Dr. L. S. Filbert—I reside No. 1902 Green street, directly opposite Mr. Fox; I have lived there 5 years; Mr. Fox has been there about 18 months or 2 years; there is no truth in the article in question; I don't think I have seen 25 strangers come to Mr. Fox's since he has lived there; the house has been kept orderly and quietly; there has been a general depreciation in property, but I am sure it is not from the cause stated in the paper; I have no complaint against Mr. Fox, and have heard nothing of the sort from the neighbors as a remonstrance.

Judge Brewster here stated that the case was closed.

Mr. Cassidy stated the defendants could make no defense at the preliminary hearing, and they were ready to abide the decision of magistrate.

Mr. Brewster asked the Recorder to hold the defendants only in such bail as would require them to appear at Court.

The Recorder then decided to hold each of the defendants in $1500 bail.

NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Commission—Consideration of Proposals.

The sub-committee of the new Public Buildings Commission to whom was referred the proposals opened at the last meeting of the board, met at noon to-day in the new Court-house. There were present Messrs. Huhn, Rice, Cassidy, Phillips, Wetherill, and Gray.

Mr Huhn occupied the chair.

Two sealed bids for wrought iron beams were presented for consideration, but laid over for a time.

The bids under item 6, for furnishing stone for the foundation and laying the same, being so complicated were referred to the architect for dissection, with instructions to report the same to the committee.

The bids for excavating the cellars were then taken up, and the committee agreed to summon all bidders below 79 cents per cubic yard to appear before the committee and state their security and ability to perform the work. It was also agreed to fix the security in this matter at $30,000.

The bids for concrete foundations were disposed of in like manner, the bidders to appear before the committee.

The bids for furnishing bricks were also considered, and finally postponed.

The committee then adjourned, to reassemble on Thursday next, at noon.

FIRES.

A Cabinet Factory and a Whisky Refinery Destroyed—A Vinegar Establishment also Wrecked.

Shortly after last midnight a fire broke out in a three-story brick building, situated on Twenty-fourth street, below Wallace, owned and occupied by H. P. Weiss & Co. as a cabinet factory. The flames originated in the lower story, and burned with great rapidity. The exertions of the firemen to check the fire proved fruitless, and the entire structure was destroyed.

The loss on the stock and building is estimated at $15,000, upon which there is an insurance in the Fire Association. A two-story unoccupied brick building on the south was damaged to the extent of $600. The dye-house of Black & Clough, on the north, a three-story brick building, was damaged slightly in the upper story by water. The loss of this firm is fully covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is not known.

About a quarter before one o'clock this morning Robert Purdy's liquor store and refinery, No. 905 North Broad street, was entirely burned out. The loss is not known. Mr. Purdy succeeded in saving nearly all his stock of liquors.

About the same time a slight fire occurred at Laird's coal-oil works, David street, above Race. The flames were extinguished by policemen.

DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

Projected Lease of the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

For some time there has been under consideration by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the practicability and propriety of leasing, for a term of years that would be virtually buying it, the Camden and Amboy Railroad, in order to give the former an uninterrupted line of travel from the West to the vicinity of New York. The initial steps have been taken in the discussion of this subject, of very great importance, and a few days ago the two companies appointed committees to jointly consider the leasing of the Camden and Amboy Road for a period of 999 years.

President Thomson, of the Pennsylvania Company, appointed as its committee the following directors of the road:—John Rice, Josiah Bacon, Washington Butcher, Wistar Morris, and Louis Elkin.

The President of the Camden and Amboy Company appointed, from among its directors, Messrs. Welsh, Gatzmer, Dennis, Stockton, and Stevens.

One conference of these committees has been held, and another will come off in the ensuing week. It will be some time before the basis on which the proposed lease is made is perfected.

THE ENGLISH SPARROWS.—Persons living in the vicinity of our public squares should, now that the ground is covered with snow and ice, remember the existence of the sparrows, which rendered such good service in destroying the worms last summer, and not allow them to perish for the want of food and water. A handful of bread crumbs, or canary seed, or oat meal, or wheat, or almost any sort of small seed, thrown on the surface of the snow, would furnish a hearty meal for many of the little immigrants, and perhaps save them from starving to death. They are also in great need of water, all that is accessible to them being solidly frozen. If we desire to keep these cheery and useful little servants among us, we ought to help them to live through the severe winter weather, especially when it can be done with such trifling expense and trouble.

SUSPICION OF LARCENY.—Charles Yetters was taken into custody upon suspicion of the theft of a double set of harness. He will have a hearing before Alderman Helms.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 280, being a decrease of 33 from those of last week, and a decrease of 33 from the corresponding period of last year. Of these 145 were adults; 135 were minors; 195 were born in the United States; 71 were foreigners; 17 were people of color; and 13 were from the country. Of this number 50 died of consumption of the lungs; 9 of disease of the heart; 1 of marasmus; 18 of old age; 5 of typhoid fever; 17 of convulsions; 36 of inflammation of the lungs; 11 of debility; 8 of scarlet fever; and 4 of congestion of the brain.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		*Wards.*	
First	12	Seventeenth	6
Second	11	Eighteenth	6
Third	10	Nineteenth	21
Fourth	14	Twentieth	17
Fifth	9	Twenty-first	2
Sixth	9	Twenty-second	7
Seventh	11	Twenty-third	6
Eighth	9	Twenty-fourth	16
Ninth	9	Twenty-fifth	6
Tenth	8	Twenty-sixth	19
Eleventh	2	Twenty-seventh	19
Twelfth	2	Twenty-eighth	1
Thirteenth	8	Unknown	13
Fourteenth	9		
Fifteenth	12	Total	280
Sixteenth	6		

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Trial of Dr. Neville.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Paxson.

This morning the Court resumed the trial of Dr. W. H. H. Neville, the defense still taking testimony in proof of their alibi.

John W. Getz sworn—In the month of October last I was in my father's flour and feed store, at Seventeenth and Ridge avenue; I was not there a week before the Doctor's arrest; on the morning of October 17 I saw the Doctor at Fifteenth and Parrish streets; my brother Charles was with him; they were driving; I spoke to him; they were driving down Parrish; this was between twenty and twenty-five minutes after 9 o'clock; I saw him again at Ridge road and Coates street with Dr. Cornderfer driving up Coates street; this was twenty minutes after 10 o'clock in the morning; a few minutes before this I had looked at a clock over a watchmaker's store at Ridge road and Coates street, where I usually notice the time every day; I did not see him again that day.

Dr. Samuel Brown sworn—I reside at No. 6 North Tenth street; I know the defendant; on the morning of October 17 last I saw him between 10 o'clock and fifteen minutes after 10; I passed him and spoke to him on my way down Brown street, below Twelfth; I had a particular visit to make and had been detained; the particular case I refer to I had been in the habit of seeing for some weeks every morning, without taking out my carriage; that morning I was persuaded through the importunities of a stranger to go in another direction to Citron street, below Thirteenth; after I had been detained there I took out my watch, and it was precisely 10 o'clock; I stopped long enough to prescribe for the sick man, and then went along Thirteenth street to Brown, and down Brown to Tenth, to the place I had first intended to visit; before entering the house I looked at my watch to see how long I had been detained, and it was then fifteen minutes after ten; I do not suppose I would have remembered the day had it not been for the circumstance of Dr. Neville's arrest, which impressed it indelibly upon my memory; my son was with me driving the carriage; I saw him in front of Dr. Cornderfer's house; Dr. Cornderfer was about getting into the carriage, Dr. Neville being already in it.

Hastings Brown, son of the preceding witness, said he was with his father on that morning, and reported the same story.

Mrs. Susanna Brown sworn—I resided at the N. W. corner of Twelfth and Brown streets in October last; my son-in-law, Henry Goodwin, kept a grocery store there; I have no acquaintance with the defendant; I have seen him at Dr. Corndurfer's; on the 17th of October I was sweeping the dirt out of the front door and I saw Dr. Neville ringing Dr. Cornderfer's door-bell; didn't see him go in, but continued my sweeping, and when I looked again he had gone in; I did not notice any other person with him; I saw a horse and carriage there, but did not notice them; my son-in-law, Mr. Goodwin, was standing on the corner at that time; this was twenty-five or thirty minutes after 9 o'clock in the morning; about fifteen or twenty minutes past ten o'clock I saw Dr. Cornderfer and Dr. Neville in a carriage together, driving past my house up Brown street.

Harry U. Goodwin sworn—I resided at Twelfth and Brown on the 17th of October; I saw Dr. Neville drive up to Dr. Cornderfer's that morning at twenty-five minutes after 9 o'clock, and go into the house.

Miss Maggie McDonald, living in the house of Dr. Cornderfer, testified that, on the morning of October 17, Dr. Neville came to the house at twenty-five minutes after 9 o'clock, and remained until ten or fifteen minutes after 10.

Mrs. Addie Cornderfer, wife of Dr. Cornderfer, testified to the same facts of his coming at twenty-five minutes after 9 o'clock and going away in company with her husband after 10. The object of his visit was to get some vaccine virus.

Dr. Augustus Cornderfer sworn—In October last I was living at No. 1140 Brown street; I know the defendant; have known him about four years; on the morning of October 17th he spent about three-quarters of an hour with me at my office; he came in shortly before half-past nine, and he and I left at nearly fifteen minutes after ten in his carriage; we got into the carriage at my door, and drov from there out Brown to Broad, down Broad to Coates, out Coates to Nineteenth, where we halted for a moment, and the doctor got out of his carriage quickly (for we had a number of visits to make), opened his office door, stepped in, and in less than half a minute was out again and got into the carriage; we drove up Coates street to Twenty-first, down Twenty-first to Mount Vernon, out Mount Vernon street, stopped at No. 2125 Mount Vernon, at Mrs. Brock's, a patient of Dr. Neville's; we remained there a few moments and came out, got into the carriage and drove up Mount Vernon to Twenty-second, up Twenty-second to Coates, down Coates to Nineteenth, up Nineteenth to 714 at Mr. Barrett's, also a patient of Dr. Neville's; we remained there only a couple of minutes; then we drove up Nineteenth to Brown, out Brown to Corinthian avenue, to Mrs. Cobb's, another patient of his; we remained there a few minutes, and drove to South College avenue, and stopped at a Mr. Fromers', No. 2010; we remained there a few minutes, and then drove out the Ridge to Jefferson street, out Jefferson to Twenty-second, up then to Bolton street, down Bolton to a Mr. Clark's; from there we drove to Ridge avenue, and down the Ridge to Seybert street, down Seybert, and getting into an error, we had to drive out of our way to Seventeenth street, and then stopped at No. 1715 Seybert street, Mrs. Arnold's; we then went to Eighteenth, down Eighteenth to Girard avenue, down Girard avenue to Eleventh, and stopped at Mrs. Caldwell's, No. 945 N. Eleventh, I think; from there we drove to Poplar, down Poplar to Tenth, down Tenth, stopping at a Mr. Harrison's, below Green, and from thence we drove to Wistar, and up Wistar, stopping at No. 1018 Wistar, at my father's; from there we drove to Eleventh, down Eleventh to Callowhill, and stopped at the second door below Callowhill, on the west side of Eleventh; we then drove up Eleventh to Green, up Green to No. 1350, to a Mr. Wade's, remained there a few moments; we then drove up Green to Broad and up Broad to Brown, where I left the doctor and walked down to my office; when I left him at Broad and Brown it was half-past 12 o'clock.

A Dental Rubber Case.

United States Circuit Court—Judge Cadwalader.

The Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company vs. Callender Patterson; Same vs. John A. Rowan. The defendants in these cases were dentists who had been enjoined under the Nelson Goodyear Hard Rubber Patents; reissues Nos. 656 and 657. The Court—Cadwalader, Judge—on Saturday, January 28, 1871, made the following order in each of the cases, viz.:—

This case was heard upon the application of the complainants for an order of commitment for contempt, and it appearing that there has been contumacy in disregarding the injunction, it is ordered that the defendant stand committed for such contumacy, the execution of this order to be respited until a report by the master, under a summary inquiry hereby authorized, what should be done by the defendant in order to purge his contempt, with leave to either party to apply at any time for directions.

J. E. Shaw and B. F. Lee for complainants.
H. E. Wallace and O. P. Cornman for defendants.

OAK HALL! FINE CLOTHING! WANAMAKER & BROWN! LOW PRICES! OAK HALL! OAK HALL!

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The Trial of Commissioner Parker.

Mr. Welsh's Charges Substantiated.

Affairs in the South.

Interest on Pacific Railroad Bonds.

Later from Europe.

The Impending Fate of Paris.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

No Word from Minister Washburne.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Up to this time the Government has no official information from Minister Washburne of the surrender of Paris, but despatches are hourly expected. Intimations reached here the day before yesterday from London that Paris was on the point of surrendering, the only difficulty being about terms.

Americans in Paris

have been urging surrender for several weeks as they saw that there was no hope but in surrender.

The Charges Against Commissioner Parker.

The committee investigating the alleged corruptions in the Indian Bureau, had a long session last night. Commissioner Parker declines to attend the sittings of the committee, but is represented by counsel. Several witnesses were examined last night, and it is stated that their testimony substantiated in the main the charges preferred by Mr. Welsh.

The select committee to investigate

Affairs in the South

are overrun with letters from parties in different States who pretend to know all about the operations of the Ku-Klux. It is suspected that their main purpose is to get subpœnaed as witnesses, so as to have their expenses paid for a trip to this city.

Interest on Pacific Railroad Bonds.

An effort will be made next week by the friends of the Pacific Railroad to get a postponement of the time for paying interest on their bonds, which Government claims is due. The committees of both houses having charge of this matter will report favorably, it is said, on such a proposition.

The Income Tax.

The action of the Ways and Means Committee yesterday on the income tax is no indication of the feeling of the committee on the question of repeal. One member of the committee opposed to a repeal of the tax is of the opinion that if a vote is reached in the House without debate it will be carried.

The Steamship Subsidy

men are in council to-day for the purpose of arranging their conflicting interests. They are satisfied now that without some arrangement it will be impossible to pass any of the bills now before Congress.

Treasury Statistics.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Receipts of fractional currency $601,400. Shipments—Notes, $3,209,230; fractional currency, $388,385. The Treasurer holds as security for bank circulation, $349,365,900, and for public deposits $15,744,500 Mutilated notes burned during the week, $426,349; total amount burned, $36,620,987. Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week, $219,548. Outstanding circulation, $306,554,748. Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, $699,200.

Visitors at the White House.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The President to-day saw quite a large number of visitors, among them several Senators and Representatives. Commissioner Pleasanton was with the President for some time. Two or three delegations were also admitted to an audience, including one from Virginia, Senator Lewis, Representative Platt, Supervisor Presbury, and others, who had business relative to the efforts being made to secure certain changes in offices in that State.

FROM THE WEST.

The Income Tax.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 28.—A memorial to Congress against the repeal of the income tax has passed the Assembly by a vote of 73 to 9.

West Virginia Senatorship.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 28.—A special to the *Intelligencer* from the State capital this morning says Hon. H. G. Davis, of Mineral county, was nominated for United States Senator in the Democratic caucus on Thursday night. The vote stood, Davis, 27; D. Lamb, 12; B. H. Smith, 12. The election takes place next Tuesday.

Execution of Jolly and Armstrong, the Murderers of the Lapine Family.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—Charles Jolly and John Armstrong, the murderers of the Lapine family, five in number, near Potosi, in November, were publicly hung in the Court-house square at Potosi yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a very large crowd of people, some of them coming 29 to 30 miles to witness the execution. Jolly's head was nearly severed from the body by the rope, and Armstrong died by slow strangulation from some derangement of the noose.

FROM EUROPE.

The Impending Capitulation.

LONDON, Jan. 26—(Special to the N. Y. *Telegram*).—Though the fact is not officially confirmed, still it is generally believed that terms of capitulation were submitted by Favre. The alleged terms are freely canvassed at all the clubs and official circles.

FROM NEW YORK.

Tug Boat Blown Up.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The tug boat Felix, towing the ship Hudson from London up the bay, this morning, was blown up on the bar and several men were injured. Another tug took the ship in tow and brought the men to the city.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Pension Frauds.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 28.—Hamilton Simpson is under arrest, charged with making false affidavits to procure a pension for Angelina Brown.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Burning of a Philadelphia Steamer.

Destructive Fire in Boston.

Shooting Case in Cincinnati.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—A block of wooden buildings at the corner of the causeway and Portland street, occupied by numerous tenants, mostly engaged in mechanical pursuits, was burned this morning. Loss, $8000.

A Philadelphia Steamer Burned.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 28.—The steamer Utility, Captain Nickerson, of the Keystone Line, plying between Philadelphia and this city, took fire this morning while lying at the wharf at India Point. The fire broke out at half-past 7 o'clock, in the hold, and after the interior was nearly destroyed, the boat was scuttled and sunk at the wharf. The freight, except coal and iron, had been discharged. The steamer belongs to J. M. Huntington & Co., of Norwich, Conn., and was valued at $50,000. Loss estimated between $25,000 and $30,000. No insurance.

FROM THE WEST.

Shooting Affair in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 28.—Mr. Wright Lancaster, who assaulted Isaac Julian, editor of the *Radical*, at Richmond, Indiana, was fined yesterday for assalt. At the close Officer McDowell undertook to arrest Lancaster for violation of a city ordinance, whereupon the latter resisted and was shot by the officer in the side, inflicting a serious wound. Lancaster's brother undertook to interfere, and was also shot in the arm. McDowell has the reputation of being a good officer.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Snow Storm.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A snow storm commenced here at half-past one o'clock to-day.

Customs Receipts.

The following are the customs receipts for the week ending Jan. 21:—

New York	$3,176,008
Philadelphia	137,745
Boston	310,024
Baltimore	149,250
Total	$3,773,117

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The House met for general debate, Mr. Churchill in the chair as Speaker *pro tem.*

Speeches were made by Mr. Cox in favor of revenue reform and by Mr. Mayham in condemnation of Federal interference at elections.

THE CAMDEN RIOTERS.

The Fight at the Polls—How they Beat the Colored Voters—A Philadelphia Police Lieutenant on Deck.

On Thursday, in the United States District Court held at Trenton, the Camden election riot cases were resumed.

John Dobbins, one of the Government witnesses said, in speaking of the fight at the Newton township polls:—I saw the colored men being rushed out of the house where the election was held; I lobked in through the window and saw the white men using blackjacks and billies pretty freely on the heads of the blacks; heard a pistol fired at the door, and saw a colored man fall; heard no pistol fired off outside the house; I saw the beating going on through the window; the white men were beating the colored men.

Joshua Smith, another witness, said:—

Justice Henry (one of the prisoners) commenced to shove the men out of the line; then the clubbing and beating began, and the colored men were driven out; a white man named Kelley took part of the coat-rack; other white men split up bench boards and broke them to pieces over the heads of the darkies; heard pistols fired, but did not see them; heard the snap and saw the smoke once in a while.

Another witness, Richard Hammell, testified—Saw Squire Henry going around and sending men up to the steps; he went to one after the other and spoke to them, perhaps fifteen or eighteen of them; after they got there he said, "Come on, boys, now's your chance," or words to that effect; then went in the house, and most of the men followed him; in a few moments the colored men commenced their rush out of the house; he and Shuts fired in the house.

Eli B. Morgan, another witness, said:—I saw Constable Sanders (one of the prisoners) talking to Lieutenant Haggerty, of the Philadelphia police, after the ballot-box had been smashed; there was a large crowd of Philadelphians about.

The case was resumed yesterday morning. At this session witnesses were called for the defense. Henry C. Foreman deposed as follows:—

The colored man who cut at me was outside of the door; I dodged the blow, and the weapon struck the joint, cutting in a quarter of an inch; while I stood there another colored man shot at me; I struck his pistol, and the ball went in among the benches; at the second shot I threw his pistol up; at the third I knocked the pistol out of his hands; was then knocked down, and six or seven of them struck and stamped on me; I drove them back three times, and was again knocked down; when I got on my feet a colored man shot at me, but did not hit me; the negroes then cried, "Blind him, then we can kill him;" afterwards was beaten cruelly several times; while I was being beaten two negroes tried to defend me and keep the crowd off, but I told them I did not need their services; Gibes and Becket, colored men, were the first to enter the school-room, the latter had the axe; the third man who came in was a negro from southward who struck at me with a fence picket; Charles Williams also struck at me with a similar weapon; I dodged the blow and kicked him in the ribs; the room was full of darkess, howling and striking; had no pistol with me that day, and therefore could have fired none; never carried secret weapons; did not see a white man present except Squire Smith; Newsome told me he got eighteen negroes to to vote from Snow hill; the party went back on him and he did not get his money because he did not get the votes in before the riot.

Other witnesses corroborated this statement.

LAST NIGHT a water-pipe in Hartman's cigar store, No. 311 South Second street, burst, and cigars and tobacco to the value of $300 were damaged by water. Policeman Gillespie broke into the premises and stopped off the water, thus preventing a general overflow of the entire premises.

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WISHART'S COLUMN.

THE MEDICAL PROPERTIES OF TAR.

The pine tree has long been known to possess valuable medical properties. For pulmonary diseases it is doubtful whether any remedy has as yet been discovered equal to it. It seems to change and renew the very structure on which it acts, and to infuse into the system an indescribable power equal to the natural power before disease had even taken hold of the body, so as to make, as it were, an entirely new tissue, and to give a newness of life and energy which one who has been sick a long time knows the value of ut cannot fully describe. The great objection, however, to all tar preparations has been their unpleasant taste, and consequent liability to sickness and nauseate the stomach. We have before us, however, a preparation of the kind referred to, which obviates all these objections, and is as agreeable to the palate as it is valuable in the cure of disease. We mean "Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial," a real, genuine, *bona fide* medicinal cordial, distilled from the pine tree by a process known only to the Doctor himself, the sale and popularity of which are only equalled by the amount of suffering it has relieved, and the number of diseases it is so well calculated to effectually cure. In the Pine Tree Tar Cordial the invalid may be sure he has a remedy of very extraordinary power for throat and lung affections, and when taken in conjunction with the "Great American Dyspepsia Pills," an infallible cure for dyspepsia, liver complaint, sick headache, and the many ailments arising from a disordered state of the liver and digestive organs.

In our sphere as publishers we feel some degree of cautiousness in what we recommend to our readers, but when we know of anything of value to the public we shall not hesitate to make it known through our columns. We advise those of our readers who are suffering from dyspepsia, etc., to give Dr. Wishart's celebrated remedies a trial.

A medical expert, holding honorable collegiate diplomas, devotes his entire time to the examination of patients at the office parlors. Associated with him are three consulting physicians of acknowledged eminence, whose services are given to the public free of charge.

This opportunity is offered by no other institution in the country.

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